

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

Authentick Accounts of the King of Prussia's Victory.

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II. Defence of the Methodists.

IV. Obscure Epitaph.

V. Account of Silesia.

VI. History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

VII. Method to distress the French.

VIII. Of a late Resignation.

X. Of the late Act against Gaming.

X. Abstract of the Laws against Gaming.

II. Preventions against, and Remedies for Accidents in the Distillery.

XII. Valuable Receipts for Housewives.

XIII. The Story of Erastus and Eliza.

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MULTUM IN PARVO.

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*The piece from N—h came too late for this month: Publicus's proposal will be con-
sidered: The letter to the author of Poison Detected, and many other valuable productions
in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next. There is some account of Armstrong,
our Vol. for 1752, p. 343, & seq.*

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be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.*



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1757.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a Letter from the PRUSSIAN Army upon the Unstrut in Thuringen, November 7, 1757.



On October 24, the king's army happened to be divided in several corps, some of them at the distance of 20 leagues asunder. Upon advice that the princes of Saxe-Hilburghausen and Soubise, were marching up directly to marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig with seven battalions, the king resolved that the army should join again; which was executed October 27. The whole army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th; and every body thought, that the battle would be fought in the plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the king drew nigh that place, and, on the 31st, in going thro' Weissenfels and Merseburg, 500 men were made prisoners of war.

The enemy had repassed the Sala, and burnt down the bridges at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle; but they were soon repaired, and the whole army having passed the river thro' these three towns, joined again, the third of November in the evening, overagainst the enemy.

The king was going to engage them on the fourth, but deferred it, and the whole day was spent in a cannonade, to which our cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them nine men.

On the fifth intelligence was brought, at nine o'clock in the morning, that the enemy was every where in motion. We heard their drums beating the march the whole evening; but we could plainly perceive from our camp, that their whole infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising ground over against us, was filing off towards their right. No certain judgment, however, could yet be formed of

November, 1757.

the enemies real design; and as they were in want of bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut: But it was soon perceived, that their several motions were contradictory to each other. At the same time that some of their infantry were filing off towards their right, a large body of cavalry marched towards their left; directing its march all along to the rising grounds, with which our whole camp, which lay in the bottom between the villages Bederow and Rosbach, was surrounded, within the reach of large cannon. Soon after, that cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the right. Some of the corps remained, however, while the rest were marching back. About two in the afternoon our doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the enemy intended to attack us; and that their dispositions were made with a view to surround us, and to open the action by attacking us in the rear. In case we had been defeated, the corps, posted over against Bederow, was to have fallen upon our routed troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merseburg, the only retreat which would then have been left us.

The king took the resolution to march up to the enemy, and to attack them.

His majesty had determined to make the attack with one wing only; and the disposition of the enemy made it necessary that it should be the left wing. The very instant the battle was going to begin, his majesty ordered the general who commanded the right wing, to decline, to take a proper position in consequence thereof, and above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the cavalry of our right wing, except two or three squadrons, had already marched to the left, which was done at full gallop; and being arrived at the place assigned them, they formed over against that of the enemy. Our cavalry moved on immediately; the enemies advanced to meet them, and the charge was

U u u 2

very

very fierce, several regiments of the French coming on with great resolution. The advantage, however, was entirely on our side. The enemies cavalry being routed, were pursued for a considerable time, with great spirit. But having afterwards reached an eminence, which gave them an opportunity of rallying, our cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a defeat, that they betook themselves to flight in the utmost disorder. This happened at four in the afternoon. Whilst the cavalry charged, our infantry opened themselves. The enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this interval, and did some execution, but our artillery was not behind hand with them. The cannonade having continued, on both sides, a full quarter of an hour, without the least intermission, the fire of the infantry began. The enemy could not stand it, nor resist the valour of our foot, who gallantly marched up to their batteries. These batteries were carried one after another, and the enemy forced to give way, which they did in great confusion. As the left wing advanced, the right changed its position; and having soon met with a small rising ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 pieces of heavy artillery on it. The fire from thence was partly pointed at the enemy's right, to encrease the disorder there, and took their left wing in front, which was excessively galled thereby. At five the victory was decided, the cannon ceased, and the enemy fled on all sides. They were pursued as long as there was light to distinguish them by; and, it may be said, that the night alone was the preservation of this army, which was so formidable in the morning. They took the benefit of the darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repass the Unstrut, which they did on the morning of the 6th, after a whole night's march. The king set out early in the morning to pursue them with all his cavalry, supported by four battalions of grenadiers; the whole infantry following them in two columns. The enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived at its banks; and, as they had burnt the bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the enemy till five in the evening, upon the hills of Eckersberg. It was too late to force them there; and the king therefore thought proper to canton his army in the nearest villages, and to be satisfied with the success our Hussars had, in taking

near 300 baggage waggons, and every thing in them. This so glorious victory must be more agreeable to his majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the price of so little blood, our whole loss not exceeding 500 in killed and wounded. Among the former is gen. Meinecke. His royal highness prince Henry, and gen. Zeidlitz, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the disposition of both armies, as to their numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the hand of heaven has been on our side. The enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many: But, from the ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 50,000 fighting men. After the king had got together at Leipzig all the several corps of his army, he had 33 battalions, and 43 squadrons, leaving a garrison of five battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the rest to Lutzen; and having crossed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseburg, and Halle, and left a battalion in each of those three places, the whole army, which joined, after this passage, on the third of November, over-against the enemy, consisted only of 25 battalions, and 44 squadrons. During the battle, the regiment of Winterfeld covered the baggage, so that the whole weight of the action fell upon the cavalry, and 23 battalions drawn up in two lines; and even of this infantry there were but six battalions that had recourse to the fire of their musquetry, viz. four battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Old Brunswick, which did wonders. That regiment lost its colonel, with about 100 men killed and wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 men upon the field of battle. The prisoners exceed 4000 men, and there is amongst them a great many officers and generals. We took 50 pieces of cannon, and a great many standards and colours. We have this day taken more pieces of large cannon, and made 4 or 500 prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurth, Nov. 7, 1757.

"At one in the morning of the 30th past, we left our quarters at Stoffen, and received orders to repair to Weissenfels. The regiment of Varell marched thro' the city, and over the bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two regiments, viz. those of Nassau and Deux Ponts, and Reckman's

of Bavaria, with two companies of grenadiers, remained at Weissenfels. On the 31st, at five in the morning, the French came and attacked the city; upon this, the whole army was ordered to assemble; but prince Hildburghausen's quarters being at half a league's distance from the city, prince George of d'Armstadt commanded in his absence, and took every possible method to make resistance; but it was too late: They were obliged to retire, and that noble bridge, which had cost above 100,000 crowns, was burnt to secure retreat. The Prussian artillery made a terrible fire, whilst the two regiments were passing the bridge. The regiment Deux Ponts lost four officers and 100 brave men, upon this occasion: The captains Muncherode and Dames, with two lieutenants, were among the former. The loss of Rechman's regiment amounted to 200 men, of whom were six officers. The whole army continued before the town, and the feldt marshal in his quarters at Burgerau. In the night 300 of the Wurtzburg Imperial regiment were detached to the place where the bridge had been, in order to observe the enemy. During the whole night a noise was heard in the city, occasioned by the strokes of mallets; but it was not discovered till the next day, that the houses had been converted into batteries. As they were not finished, we easily dismounted them with our six pieces of cannon which were sent thither, and killed them four soldiers and one workman.

The first of November, the fire from the artillery continued on both sides till ten o'clock, when we began to march towards Mersebourg, the baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the ground without wood or straw. In the mean time the French were reinforced by 20 battalions and 18 squadrons, commanded by the duke de Broglie. The third of November we put ourselves in a posture to wait the enemy: At five in the afternoon we retreated a league towards Freybourg, where we halted; at six we were drawn up in order of battle, and thus we advanced slowly towards the enemy all night. We were posted in a wood on the right, where we covered ourselves by felling trees; and batteries were placed by the French on the two eminences at each end of the wood. On the fourth we were in presence of the enemy, and cannonaded each other. The enemy's cavalry advanced, but was repulsed. On the fifth the cannonading began very early in the morning on both sides. The left wing of the enemy extended as far as

Legen, and their right to Scorta; and our army was posted in the wood at Wanneroda. At noon our army, as well as the French, had orders to form a line of battle, and to march out of the intrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the enemy, keeping a little, however, to the left. The enemy made a feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our pace, but we soon found what sort of retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some squadrons towards Mersebourg; but the rest of their army was drawn up behind an eminence which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell completely into a snare.

The first line of the French and our cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our right wing received a terrible fire from the enemy, which we returned briskly, but as we had been obliged to advance in some hurry, our ranks were a little disordered, which made the enemy's fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our cavalry fled the first upon a full gallop, but our artillery supported us some time longer; at last the French fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the enemy, the rout became general.

We have lost all our baggage and artillery, and at least 10,000 men. We marched the whole night, and passing the river at Freybourg, arrived at Eckersberg at six o'clock in the morning. At two o'clock in the afternoon the feldt marshal and prince George joined us. They had hardly set down to dinner, but we perceived the enemy at our heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all night, we arrived at last at Erfurth, where we now are in want of every thing, tho' we are rather better off than before. It is now eight days since our men have had bread; they have lived upon turnips and radishes, which they dug out of the earth.

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated Nov. 9, 1757.

It is unfortunately but too certain, that the combined army has been totally dispersed. One part of it has fled by Naumburg, and the other by Freybourg. The prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the king in person the other. There have been brought to Mersebourg above 6000 prisoners, besides 300 officers. They are confined in the churches.

The army of the Empire has lost 64 pieces of cannon, with kettle-drums, colours,

lours, and standards, in great numbers. General Revel, brother to the duke de Broglie, died yesterday of his wounds at Merseburg. This enormous misfortune is attributed solely, to the injudicious dispositions of the two commanders; nay, it is assured, that, for two days, the army had not had a morsel of bread. Three hundred waggons, with the heavy baggage of the French army, and a great number of mules, were taken yesterday at Eckersberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, 18,000 Prussians, could ruin an army of above 60,000 men! Last night 300 waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiss, who are in great distress for want of a sufficient number of surgeons. This day we are informed from Merseburg, that the number of prisoners amount already to 10,000. The peasants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in numbers of them, in resentment of the bad treatment they have met with from the French: They add further, that the victors have taken, in all, 164 pieces of cannon. It is not to be doubted, but that their whole force will now fall upon Erfurth.

Hague, Nov. 18. Our news from Thuringia confirm more and more the glorious success of the king of Prussia. It is agreed on all sides, that the combined army is dispersed; and that his Prussian majesty has already got to Erfurth in pursuit of them, having left them neither cannon nor baggage.

The last Letters from Lisbon bring the following ample Account of the great Earthquake that happened last Summer in the Azores.

THE ninth of July, 45 minutes past eleven at night, a dreadful shock, which lasted about two minutes, was felt in most of the Azores. All the houses in the island of Angra, or Tercera, were violently shaken. The impulse of the earthquake, which at first was vertical, quickly became horizontal, the direction being from west to east. During these two minutes the earth was moved with such force, that had the shock lasted a few seconds longer, all the tottering buildings must have been swallowed up. The tenth, about ten o'clock in the morning, there was another shock, and a third at four in the afternoon, as violent as that of the preceding day, but its duration shorter. In St. George's Island, 12 leagues from Angra, the earth quaked the same day, and at the same hours; but the shocks were so violent, that 1053 persons were crushed to death under the

ruins of the houses. The consternation of the inhabitants redoubled the terror the morning, at the sight of eighteen islands, which arose at the distance of 10 fathoms on the north side of the island. At the Fayans des Vimes the same day threw down all the buildings: No houses, temples, nor streets, are to be found there, but only heaps of ruins and stones. In some places whole villages and gardens were rolled down into the sea. There are still slips of land to be seen at some distance from the shore, surrounded with water, which retain their form and all their contents: Upon one of these floating islands there is a house standing, planted round with trees, which has been no way damaged. Monte-Formoso, lying E. S. E. of this island, was broken in two; one part tumbled into the sea, the other stands within 200 yards of the coast. From the east point of Topo Island, far as the town of Caletha, there is nothing to be seen but ruins, no house could stand the shock; nay, the ground opened in several places, and a piece of land, about a quarter of a league square, was carried away into the sea. Some mountains moved out of their places, others have entirely disappeared; so that the communication between some of the islands, which was formerly impracticable on account of the steepness of the rocks, is now open and easy; where the mountains stood, there is now a plain. One of the villages of Norte-Grande broke loose from the rest, and forms a new island 300 yards distant from it. All the terrified inhabitants of those islands live in woods, expecting every day will be the last, the quaking ground shewing graves on every side. Enormous masses of stone continually break off from the rocks, and fall into deep pits formed by the earthquakes: In some places the rocks have sunk into the ground. In Pico Island these shocks have been slightly felt, except on that side which is opposite to St. George's; a part of it has been very roughly handled, and eleven souls perished there. On the day of the first shock the sea broke into George's Island, the waves running from west to east: In Pico Island their direction was from east to west, and from south to west in Graciosa. Fayal had but a slight shock, and the motion of the sea scarce perceivable. In St. Michael's, St. Mary's Islands they felt nothing but the effects of an ordinary shock. The Isles of Flores and Corvo have been entirely free from this calamity.

AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

Nov. 2, 1757.

I R, I hope you will favour me with leave to make a proper reply to Dr. Faustus, in Magazine, at least so far as the *Methodists* are concerned in his *Dozen Reasons*. (p. 482.) This permission will demonstrate your impartiality, and oblige,
Your constant reader,

W. B.

To Dr. Faustus, Junior.

I R, THE present melancholy situation of our country calls for all the help that can suggest, rather than for satirical investives. Instead of promoting le- and discord, every wise endeavour should be used to make the nation serious, to heal up all our unnatural divisions in this important conjuncture. There be a time to laugh, but, I think, Sir, have not properly or wisely fixed on present to provoke the risible disposition, when, if you know any thing, you know that England is at this crisis fully called to serious humiliation. It less ought you to stir up a spirit of execution against an innocent people, never were, and still are, with true affection, real friends to their country, and truly attached to the present royal family. Your management of the controversy is indeed ridiculous enough; but I you meant somewhat more than to make the *Methodists* ridiculous: For, by giving a number of old falsities, and rearing upon false grounds, you betray a worse disposition, than the making yourself, and others, merry at our expense.

Before I enter upon your *reasons*, I premise, that I know very little of *Moravians*; so must leave them to answer for themselves. I answer only in half of myself, and those societies under pastoral care of the Rev. Messrs. John Charles Wesley, and Mr. George Whitefield: For these societies alone, are proper standards of truth, righteousness, propriety and loyalty as professed by people called *Methodists*. I must farther premise, that the *Methodists* can only answerable for what they teach in public and private: For nothing can be a more absurdity than to say, that because one of any community is a drunkard, a common swearer, &c. he is taught to live those evils by his minister.

Now, Sir, permit me to make a few

plain observations on what you call *reasons*.

1. You hint, "That a *Methodist* can foretel what will happen to him in the next life." No *Methodist* minister ever asserted, that such a privilege was attainable by any man. They teach indeed, that he that believeth in the LORD JESUS CHRIST, keeps his commandments, and dies in a state of holiness, will be happy in the next life. They pretend to no other revelation of future things than what is taught by CHRIST and his followers.

[To be continued in our next.]

We give the following Lines, from Epistles to the Great, from Aristippus in Retirement, as a Specimen of the Versification of that amiable Production, which Versification has not been before seen in the English Language.

From EPIST. I. The RETREAT.

C "METHINKS I hear some courtier say,
Such charms ideal ill agree
With moderniz'd gentility;
For now the witty, great, and gay,
Think, what you call simplicity,
Dull notions of rusticity.
In former days a country life,
For so time-honour'd poets sing,
Free from anxiety and strife,
Was blandish'd by perpetual spring.
There the sweet Graces kept their court,
The Nymphs, the Fauns, and Dryads play'd,
Thither the Muses would resort,
Apollo lov'd the sylvan shade.
The Gods and Heroes own'd a passion,
For wives and daughters of the swains,
And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains.
The 'squires were then of heav'nly race,
The parson fashionable too,
Young Hermes had at court a place,
Venus and Mars were folks one knew.
But long, long since, those times are o'er,
F No Goddess trips it o'er the lea,
The Gods and heroes are no more,
Who danc'd to rural minstrelsy.
Our modern dames of mortal make,
Detest the silent sad abodes,
And peers who rank below the Gods,
Their solitary seats forsake.
For now 'tis quite another case,
G The country wears a diff'rent face.
When sometimes for conveniency,
Thither her ladyship is sent,
What time the wish'd for rent-day's nigh,
Or Sol thro' Taurus mounts the sky,
Or George prorogues his parliament:
Her beauteous bosom heaves a sigh,
Five months in rustick banishment!
H Thither, alas! no viscounts rove,
Nor heart-bewitching col'nels come,
Dull is the musick of the grove,
Unheeded fades the meadow's bloom.
The verdant copse may take the birds,
And morning's breath and evening's dew
To bleating flocks and lowing herds

Be

Be pleasant and be wholesome too;
But how can these ('tis out of nature)
Have charms for any living creature?

Such are the sentiments, I own,
Of all that lazy loit'ring race,
Quite from Sir Thomas to his Grace,
Who never leave the guilty town;
But in the purlieus of the court,
By knaves are spaniel'd up and down,
To fetch and carry each report.
If such as these want company,
Who their own thoughts like spectres fear,
At that dull season of the year,
When bus'ness or necessity,
Calls 'em to country residence,
The *human residents* may find,
Of equal worth and equal sense,
Associates destin'd to their kind;
For in this rural scenery,
The representatives appear,
To fancy's meditating eye,
Of all the knaves and fools who bear
The toils or sopperies of life,
The sons of indolence or strife.
Thus, for example, we'll suppose
That solemn Owl's an *Alderman*,
Those gilded *Butterflies* are beaux;
That sable insect caravan,
A company of *Merchant Ants*
Providing for their neighbours wants;
That Rook and silly *Poppin-jay*,
At Arthur's in the neighb'ring Wood,
Meet at the closing of the day,
When imitating peers at play,
That cheats the other of his food.
The *Lawyer Kite*, and *Client Goose*,
The *Reynard* statesman fast and loose,
Perform their parts of nice decorum;
And that grave sapient-looking *Afs*,
At quarter session, well might pass
For a sage *Justice* of the *quorum*.
The chatt'ring *Davos* are *Politicians*,
The gloomy vision'd *Moles Physicians*,
And the sly *Snake*, that crawls in pride,
With em'rald coat, and eyes of brass,
Taught by ———'s self to glide,
With reptile wiles and reptile pace,
Lurks an old *Courtier* in the grass,
As mean and faithless as his grace."

An *expeditious* EPILOGUE; spoken at
the return of the GRAND FLEET.

BEHOLD in spite of wind and weather,
We've kept our noble fleet together!
What's more, they're all in good condition;
Oh! 'twas a glorious expedition!
Plague rot the French, they're politick;
But death and oons we make 'em sick!
Sure never fleet could ever boast
Of more feats done, and less men lost!
Two kill'd, that's all, and all that's true,
Rare news by heav'n, only two!
Bravo—my English hearts of oak,
This was a noble, bold home stroke!
The gods look'd down, lo! much admiring,
Our lucky thirty minutes firing!
That great, important Island Aix,
Each bougre, muttering, forsakes;

By force of arms we have subdu'd
'Tis a fine place they say, who've
We took it, Sirs, without a fable,
With all the ease imaginable;
In great distress we soon shall see
'Tis our turn now to sing *Te Deum*!
But hold—methinks it isn't good,
To holla till we are out o'th' wood.
Now this is spoiling the connection,
What then, the thought requires
Minorca's lost—phoo, never mind it;
One day or other we shall find it;
And we'll have Rochefort by and by,
As soon as that damn'd ditch is dry!
In moonlight schemes there ne'er was
E'er since Pyramus went a courting—
We'll drop the matter till next spring
And then, no doubt, we do the thing
So holla boys; God save the king!

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN my travels, last year, I met
following monumental inscription
in a marble, and placed against the
a church at Lamspring, in Germany,
will please to insert it, and desire
planation; I should be glad to see how
would render the meaning of this
concealed, and hieroglyphical person
what may, not improperly, be call
epitaph. I am, S I R,

Your constant reader and admirer

Nov. 5,
1757.

Col. L.
Nuper d.

O,	Quid	Tua
be!	bis?	bia,
Ra	Ra	Ra
Es	et	in
Ram	Ram	Ram
	ii	

Et sis, ut ego nunc.

SILESIA is bounded on the
Brandenburgh, on the east
land; by the mountains of Ressen
which divide it from Moravia,
south, and by Bohemia on the west
except some few provinces on the
subject to his majesty the king of
being ceded to him by the treaty
flau, in June, 1742. This dutchy
wards of 200 miles in length, and
breadth; is a very fruitful country
good linen manufacture, and
silver mines. Breslau, the capital,
which the Prussian army, under the
prince of Brunswick-Bevern, is
trenched, is situated on the river
120 miles N. E. of Prague, being
and populous city, and not bad
fied. Schweednitz, which is
sieged by the Austrians, is betw
and 40 miles S. W. of Breslau.
beautiful MAP of the dutchy of S
hereto annexed.

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Printed for R. Baldwin in Parker's Row

The History of
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The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 479.

THE 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th resolutions of the same day, likewise occasioned some bustle, not only in London, but also in many other parts of the kingdom, as the additional duties thereby proposed, not only affected great numbers of people, but might probably put an end to that sort of business, by which many of them then supported themselves and their families. For this reason a multitude of petitions would, no doubt, have been presented against these duties, if it had not been for that rule of the house, which has been most reasonably, and indeed necessarily established, never to admit any petitioners to be heard against a money bill. However, some of the persons to be affected, took care to have their reasons, against these duties, printed and delivered to the members; and their reasons were so briefly and distinctly stated, and so decently drawn up, that they deserve to have a place in this history. They were entitled, *Considerations on the proposed additional Duty on News-Papers and Advertisements*; and were as follow:

"As a scheme has been proposed to the Legislature for laying an additional duty of a halfpenny upon all news-papers, and an additional duty of one shilling upon every advertisement inserted in them; and as there is great reason to believe, that the ministry have, with respect to the general state of news-papers, been misinformed, we hope it will not be deemed impertinent to represent that branch of trade in a true light.

And, first, As to the additional duty on the paper. It is generally agreed, that the money collected, by means of the duty already subsisting, has hitherto exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the government; and that increase has arisen merely from the industry and application of people in the trade, who have with great labour and expence struck out, as it were, a new method of raising money for his majesty's service, reserving only a very small pittance for themselves, which will be proved in the sequel.

It is a truth universally acknowledged, and capable of the clearest demonstration, that those who set up any news-paper, la-

bour a great while, perhaps many years, without producing any benefit to themselves, but to the government only; and if they chance to succeed (which does not always happen) it would surely be unreasonable to deprive them of the fruits of their labour, without adding any thing to the publick revenue.

But, in the first place, it is necessary to shew, that the present profit of these people will not enable them to pay such a tax.

Let it be supposed, that a paper sells four thousand, and half the papers that are published do not sell two thousand. But we chuse to make our calculation upon four thousand, because the greater the number printed is, the less in proportion is the expence.

	£.	s.	d.
The duty of these four thousand papers paid at the Stamp office, before the papers can be printed, is	8	1	6
Four reams of paper for ditto, at 18s. per ream, though many of the printers pay more	3	12	0
Printing the 4000 papers	3	18	0
Foreign papers, translator, domestick papers, collectors of news, and letters of intelligence	0	18	0
Publishing	0	8	0
	16	17	6
By the sale of four thousand papers, at 8s. per hundred, the price they are always sold at to the publisher	16	0	0
Loss on the sale of the paper	0	17	6

So that on the sale of this paper the government has gained eight pounds one shilling and six-pence, and the proprietors have lost seventeen shillings and six-pence.

And the truth of this calculation can be proved, beyond contradiction, by the experience of every day. It follows therefore, that the profits of the proprietors arise solely from the advertisements, which makes it necessary to state that account likewise.

Let it be supposed, that this paper has *forty* * advertisements, and, excepting a few of those printed in London, half the papers published in England have not twenty; and if the advertisements are reckoned at two shillings and six-pence each, which is as much as ought to be reckoned, as many of them pay only *two shillings*, the amount will be —

From which deduct the present duty on advertisements at one shilling each —

And the loss on the sale of the paper as above-mentioned

Making —

And there remains a balance in favour of the proprietors of —

Now, if only two pounds two shillings and six-pence (making no allowance for losses by accidents, or bad debts) remains as a profit on this account; it follows, that the proposed additional duty of 8l. 1s. 6d. and 2l. making in the whole *ten pounds one shilling and six-pence*, cannot be paid. To pay it for the sale of the paper is impossible; for, supposing the purchaser will agree to give a half-penny more for the paper, it will bring in no more to the proprietor, so that the loss on the sale of the paper will be still the same. Neither can it be paid from the advertisements; for, as many who gave *three halfpence* for the paper, will not pay *two pence*, so likewise many of those who used to advertise in it, will, on that account, withdraw their advertisements. The paper must therefore be dropt, as being no longer worth the proprietor's consideration, and the government will lose 10l. 1s. 6d. which it received on the publication of every paper. Not to mention the cruelty of depriving people of the long expected fruit of their labour, or the publick, especially the trading part of it, of the emolument it might receive by that method of intelligence.

* It will appear by comparing the commissioners account of the money received for duty on advertisements, with the number of papers printed, that the number of advertisements here allowed is considerably more than are really inserted.

It ought likewise to be observed, that the value of advertisements in every paper, is estimated by the number of papers that are sold: For as the business of advertising is to make some *want* or *commodity* known, the more any

A sells, the more effectually is that answered. And as increasing the price of the paper will undoubtedly affect the sale, so will it also lessen the number of advertisements; for no man will so often be at the expence of advertising in a paper when it sells only *two* thousand, as when it is sold *three*; and not at all, perhaps, when, notwithstanding this disadvantage, he is to pay a shilling extraordinary for each advertisement.

It is also very evident, that the profit accruing to the government from the duty on advertisements, arises from

C a great number of them that are published, consequently all measures that tend to increase the price of them, must lessen the number, and of course the amount of duty. This may be demonstrated, by referring to the Stamp-office for an account of the duty on advertisements for a number of years before and after the year 1731, when they began to be reduced to the present low price; from which it will appear, that the great increase of advertisements took place.

This duty may likewise be considered as a tax upon learning and ingenuity; book-sellers will not be so ready to publish works of learning and genius, when they find this additional difficulty and expence in making them publick.

There are, in town and country, *fifty* news-papers printed; and it is known, that far the greatest part of them do but little more than pay expenses; those therefore must inevitably fall, by many families will be reduced to extreme indigence, and his majesty deprived of the duty they paid when these papers existed.

It must also be considered, that the mischief which will be done by this increase to news-papers, especially those in the country, will be irretrievable: If once lost, they are lost for ever; for raising one of these papers is attended with many years labour and very expence, few will be inclined to venture a second time, after having found, that a compensation cannot be procured for their trouble; nor will they be able, when the people the

57. ed are disbanded, and their little for-
s thus shipwrecked.

add to all this, that reducing the num-
of news-papers, must sensibly affect
revenue arising from the duty on paper
manufactured in this kingdom.

upon the whole, if this scheme is in- A
ed to increase the revenue, it will, if
nsidered, appear to be altogether un-
or the purpose; and the very experi-
t may do what the government will
to have undone, viz. it may destroy
eat many news-papers, ruin many fa-
es, and most sensibly affect his ma- B
s revenue." Thus end *The Confi-*

utions.
ut, in our present circumstances, it was
lutely necessary to borrow a large sum
money for the publick service, and it
equally necessary to contrive some
or additional tax, as a fund for an- C
ing the growing interest of that mo-
and such a fund too, as might be
actory to those who had the money
end; and tho' great numbers of our
ple are supported by the printing and
kselling business, yet as it is a trade
ch does not here, as it does in Hol- D
l, increase our exports, and bring mo-
into the kingdom, it was thought
re adviseable to chuse a tax, by which
trade might be in some degree af-
ed, than to be forced to have recourse
a tax, by which some trade or manu- E
ure might be affected, which increases
exports, and brings money into the
gdom. Tho' it must be acknow-
ged, that if we were free from the
es upon paper, &c. and all taxes upon
necessaries of life, even the trade of
oting and bookselling might be ex- F
ded so as to add a very considerable
rease to our exports, and thereby bring
very large sum yearly into the king-
n; but this is like many others, a
ng *quod optandum est, sed non expectan-*

Lastly, As to the 17th resolution of
same day, it was so far from being G
posed or objected to, that it gave great
satisfaction to every man who has any no-
n of trade or manufactures. It is, in-
ed, surprizing, that we should ever
ve allowed ourselves to be driven by
y necessity, to make our own people,
any part of the British dominions, pay H
y tax upon coals, a commodity so ab-
lutely necessary for the industrious poor,
d for many sorts of manufacture; but
s much more surprizing, that we should,
so many years, have allowed our fo-
gn rivals in trade and manufacture, to
ve our coals upon paying a tax of only

6s. a chalder, whilst our own people,
in and about this city, were paying taxes
upon coals, to the amount very near of
9s. a chalder. Therefore, the imposing
of this new tax upon coals exported to fo-
reign nations, must shew the attention of
the gentlemen now at the helm, to the
true interest of their country; and it is
to be hoped, that the same attention will
induce them to make several other im-
provements in the art of taxation, which
has been hitherto so little understood, or
rather so egregiously mistaken, in a coun-
try that depends so much upon trade and
manufactures.

Having already given the reason why
the resolution of March 14 was waved,
and the first resolution of April 28 agreed
to and adopted in its stead, I shall, upon
this resolution of April 28, observe what
a disadvantage it is to this nation to be
forced to anticipate, and to borrow mo-
ney upon every tax that can be thought
of, for supplying the current service. It
is true, we are to pay but 3l. per cent.
interest, but then we are by this resolu-
tion to give by way of premium to every
subscriber or lender, an annuity of 1l.
2s. 6d. per ann. for every 100l. he shall
lend, and for the life of any such person
as he should afterwards name. Now we
may suppose, that almost every lender will
name some healthful child of about seven
years old, and generally one that has had
the small-pox, from whence we may com-
pute the value of this annuity; for a
child of that age, by the latest calcula-
tions made at Paris, has an equal chance
to live 42 years and three months*, con-
sequently an annuity upon the life of a
child of that age, is equal to an annuity
for 42 years and three months certain. F
But then we are to consider, that these
calculations were made upon mankind in
general, including the weak and sickly,
as well as the strong and healthful, there-
fore we may reckon, I think, that the
children to be chosen by these lenders as
their nominees, will generally be such as
have an equal chance to live 45 years,
and that every one of these annuities will,
for the most part, be equal to an annuity
for 45 years certain; and from Mr.
Smart's tables we may easily compute,
that, when money is at 3l. per cent. per
ann. interest, the present value of an an-
nuity of 1l. 2s. 6d. for 45 years certain,
amounts to 27l. 11s. 8d. the whole of
which we must look on as a premium,
paid by the publick to these subscribers or
lenders, over and above a yearly interest
of 3l. per cent. until the principal be re-
paid,
X x x 2

* See Lond. Mag. for 1752, p. 417.

paid. What may be said of these money lenders to the publick, I do not know, but I know very well what would be said of a money lender in private life, who should take advantage of the distress of the borrower, and exact a premium of 26 guineas, besides common interest, for every hundred pounds he lent, upon what might be justly called a good security.

I know it may be said, that the natural interest of the money was then above 3l. per cent. as all our three per cent. funds sold below par, and the annuities could not be sold at near the price I have stated. This, it is true, was a loss to the subscribers who were obliged to sell, but it was no advantage to the publick; and it was occasioned by the necessity the publick was under to borrow, and the great quantity of annuities then brought to market to be sold; for when there is an extraordinary demand for money at interest, it must raise the natural rate of interest, and consequently lower the price of all our publick funds; and when there is a glut of any commodity at market, it must of course lower the price of that commodity. But as soon as the war is over, or should the government be able to carry it on without borrowing any more money, things would soon return to their natural course, this new fund, as well as all our publick funds, would sell at, or above par, and the annuities would be worth, and would sell at, or above what I have stated them at, as the natural interest of money, upon publick securities, is not above 3l. per cent. per ann. consequently every subscriber who could advance and hold the whole sum he had subscribed, would have 137l. 11s. 8d. for every hundred pounds he had subscribed. And from hence we may see, how necessary it is to think of some extraordinary method for paying off the national debt, and for raising afterwards, yearly, as much money as might be necessary for the current service of the year, in time of war, as well as in time of peace; for that such a method might be contrived, is far from being impossible, if we would give up our selfish provincial prejudices, and resolve, that every man in the British dominions, above the rank of a day labourer, should contribute yearly to the publick revenue, as near as possible, in proportion to the profits he makes yearly by means of the publick protection; for this is what every man is in justice bound to do, and what every government ought to take the most effectual possible methods to enforce. I have said, above the rank of a day labourer, because

day labourers, whether in agriculture, manufactures, or mechanicks, ought never to be subjected to any tax, no not even upon the conveniencies of life, so far as is proper for people in their condition; for such taxes must necessarily increase the common rate of wages, and consequently enhance the price of our produce and manufactures at all foreign markets.

As to the other resolutions of the committee of ways and means, they stand in need of no further explanation, nor was any of them objected to, either within doors or without, as the application of the sinking fund, to the current service, in time of war, now seems to be a measure submitted to by the whole nation; therefore I shall only add, that in the last money bill, viz. that for applying the produce of the said fund, the usual clause of appropriation was inserted, by an order of the house of commons of May 27, no article of which was objected to in the other house, consequently the bill passed both houses without any opposition. And I must likewise add a remark upon that clause of the act for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, &c. which impowers the Bank to lend that sum, because it relates to a branch of our constitution that ought never to be broke through. Before the revolution, or rather before the restoration, it was usual for our kings, when they wanted money, and had no mind to apply to parliament for the same, to demand a loan or benevolence from the subject, without any authority from parliament; but this was always deemed a breach of our constitution in the lender or giver, as well as in the borrower or receiver, as it had a tendency towards enabling our sovereign to govern without a parliament. Therefore it has been most justly complained of, when it appeared, that such loan or benevolence was set on foot, on purpose to prevent the king's being under a necessity to call or assemble his parliament. But as a sum of money may, during the recess of parliament, be immediately wanted upon some sudden and unforeseen emergency, it has never been thought proper to prohibit the making of any such loan or benevolence by an express and penal statute; for which reason the loan made by the city of London to king Charles the Second, just before the beginning of the first Dutch war, was never complained of, either by the people, or the parliament; and the voluntary contributions raised during the late rebellion, for the support of the government,

vernment, were not then found fault with, tho' it must be confessed, that, as the parliament was then sitting, it would have been proper to have authorized the collecting of such contributions by a short act of parliament; for a dangerous practice may hereafter be founded upon that precedent, and it is to be doubted, whether all the collectors made a strict account of what they collected.

But tho' no general law could ever safely be made against the subjects making any loan, or giving any benevolence to the crown, yet, when the Bank came to be established by act of parliament, it was justly apprehended, that such an opulent society might be induced to lend so large a sum of money to the crown, as would at an emergency be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, and therefore, in the act of the 5th and 6th of William and Mary, by which act the Bank was established, there was a clause inserted, by which it was expressly enacted, that if the Bank should at any time purchase any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, or lend to their majesties, their heirs or successors, any sum of money by way of loan, or anticipation, on any part of the revenue, then granted, or afterwards to be granted, other than such part only on which a credit of loan was or should be granted by parliament, the governor or members consenting to such purchase or loan, and being thereof legally convicted, should, for every such offence, forfeit treble the value of such sum so paid or lent, one fifth to the informer, and the residue towards such publick uses as should be directed by parliament.

This made it necessary to insert the above-mentioned clause in the said act, for enabling his majesty to raise one million; and whilst our government are under a necessity to anticipate, which it were to be wished they never were, the general rule of our constitution renders it necessary to insert a clause of credit (that is to say, a clause, enabling or rather giving leave to natives or foreigners to lend) in every money act now passed in parliament, by which clause the highest rate of interest to be allowed is generally determined.

I come now to give an account of the most important of those bills brought in last session, which were found necessary to be passed into laws; the first of which was the bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn, &c. I have already mentioned how readily, and how unanimously the order for the bringing in of this bill was agreed to*, and it was as speedily

passed into a law; for it passed both houses so quickly, that it received the royal assent, by commission, on December 18; but as it is to continue in force only till next Christmas, it may, perhaps, be further continued by a new bill next session.

A But this was far from being all the relief provided by parliament during last session; for, on December 16, a committee was appointed, to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the high price of corn and bread for the future; and January 12, 1757, Sir John Philipps, their chairman, reported as the opinion of the committee: First, That the taking off the duty upon foreign corn, to be imported into this kingdom, for a limited time, would be a proper and speedy means of reducing the then present high price of corn and bread: And, Secondly, That the permitting such foreign meal, bread, and biscuit, as had been, or should be taken from the enemy, to be landed and expended in this kingdom, duty free, for a limited time, would be another proper and speedy remedy for reducing the then present high price of corn and bread. C Which report was referred to a committee of the whole house; and next day, upon a report from that committee, the house resolved, First, That the duty then payable upon foreign corn and flour imported, should be taken off for a limited time: And, Secondly, That such foreign corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as had been, or should be taken from the enemy, should be permitted, for a limited time, to be landed and expended in this kingdom, duty free. Pursuant to which resolution, a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, the lord Strange, Mr. Rose Fuller, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Poole, and Mr. Jarritt Smith, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was next day presented to the house by Sir John Philipps; and having passed both houses, without opposition, received the royal assent, February 15. But as it was to continue in force only till August 24, a new bill was passed the same session for continuing it till November 15 next; and it is to be hoped there will then be no occasion for renewing it.

H January 13, upon a motion made by Mr. Oswald, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prohibit, for a time to be therein limited, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, starch, beef, pork, and bacon, or other victual, from any of

of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America, unless to Great Britain or Ireland, or to some of the said colonies and plantations; and that Mr. Oswald, Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Rose Fuller, should prepare and bring in the same. This bill was necessary, not only for reducing the high price of corn here at home, but for preventing any supply of provisions being sent to our enemies in America; consequently we may suppose, it passed without any opposition, and received the royal assent, February 15. This act is to remain in force during the continuance of the present war, and by instructions to the committee upon the bill, a clause was added for allowing corn, &c. to be imported in foreign built ships, and from any state in amity with his majesty, either into Britain or Ireland; and also a clause for exporting from Southampton or Exeter, to the Isle of Man, for the use of the inhabitants there, a quantity of wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, not exceeding 1500 quarters in the whole.

January 18, Sir John Philipps reported from the above-mentioned committee, as their opinion, that the prohibiting of wheat to be made use of in the distillery, for a limited time, would be a means to prevent the high price of wheat and bread for the future. Which report was referred to a committee of the whole house; and upon a report from this last committee, the house resolved, That, to prevent the high price of wheat and bread, no spirits should be distilled from wheat for a time to be limited. In pursuance of which, a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. Grenville, Mr. chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Jarritt Smith, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Bayntun, and Mr. alderman Beckford, should prepare and bring in the same. But before this bill was brought in, that is to say, upon February 4, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several of the common brewers of London, Westminster, Southwark, and parts adjacent, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and the rest of the brewing trade; taking notice of the said bill being ordered to be brought in, and alledging, that, upon passing the said order, the price of malt, before too high, was immediately so much advanced, that the petitioners found themselves utterly incapable of carrying on their respective trades, at the price malt then bore in the markets, occasioned, as they conceived,

by an apprehension of the necessity the distillers would be under, to make use of the best pale malt, and to substitute the best barley in lieu of wheat; and that in such a case, the markets would not be able to supply a sufficient quantity of barley for the demands of both trades, besides other necessary uses; and therefore praying, that in regard to the publick revenue, to which the trade of the petitioners so largely contributed, such measures might be taken for preventing the publick loss, and at the same time relieving their particular distress, as to the house should seem meet.

Upon this petition an instruction was presently ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the bill, that they should make provision therein, to restrain the distilling of barley, malt, and all grain whatsoever, for a limited time. And, in pursuance of this order, a bill was accordingly prepared, to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the making of low wines, and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain; which bill was presented to the house by Mr. Nugent, on February 8, passed both houses, and received the royal assent on March 11. But this bill, in its course, met with a good deal of opposition, both within doors and without; for several petitions were presented, and the petitioners were heard by their counsel, against it. The strongest argument against the bill was a fact which could not be denied, viz. That there always are very large quantities of wheat and barley in this kingdom, which are either damaged, or of so ordinary a kind, that they are unfit for any use but that of distilling; and that large quantities of the ordinary barley were made into malt, which was not fit for brewers, and could be made no use of but by distillers; consequently the prohibiting of any such grain's being distilled, might prove the ruin of many farmers, and would very much lessen the malting trade. But the present general distress prevailed over this particular future disadvantage; because if the distilling of any sort of grain had been allowed, it would have been impossible to prevent the distilling of that sort of grain which might be made use of by the brewers, or for making bread. However, the disadvantage had so much weight, as to make the prohibition very short; for by this bill it was to continue only for two months from March 11; but as the scarcity still continued, the prohibition was, by a new bill passed the same session, further

ther continued to December 11, with a proviso, empowering his majesty to put an end to it at any time after May 11, if judged to be for the advantage of this kingdom.

These were all the bills relating to this affair, that were last session passed into laws, and the reader will see, that they were all but temporary expedients; but as the committee continued to sit, they came to some resolutions, which may be a foundation for more lasting remedies, and which I shall hereafter give an account of. In the mean time, I shall proceed with an account of some of the other important bills brought in last session, that were passed into laws, according to the order of time in which they were petitioned or moved for, and consequently, I must next give an account of the famous militia bill, which was moved for by the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; on December 4, and, upon his motion, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the better ordering of the militia forces, in the several counties of that part of Great-Britain called England; and that the said Mr. Townshend, the lord Strange, Mr. Edward Vernon, Mr. Northey, the marquis of Granby, the lord George Sackville, the lord Pulteney, the earl of Egmont, Sir Armine Woodhouse, Sir John Turner, Sir Cordel Firebrace, Mr. Gybbon, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Crowle, Mr. Hanger, the lord George Manners, Sir John Armitage, Sir John Cust, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Sir Henry Ereskine, Mr. Vyner, jun. Mr. Bagot, Mr. Wilmot Vaughan, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Pryse Campbell, should prepare and bring in the same. And to these gentlemen were added, January 10, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Colebrooke, and Mr. Banks.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

AT this critical conjuncture, every subject, who has any regard for his king and country, ought to concur in endeavouring to check the ambitious views of our perfidious foe. In this and former wars, I have made it my business to visit all sea-port towns, where men of war and privateers have rendezvoused with their prizes, and have been very careful in surveying their cargoes. I have been on

board some hundreds of French ships taken in the present war, and having made the strictest inspection, can make oath, that I never saw a French barrel of beef on board any of them, but some thousands of Irish, with *Cork* or *Waterford* in a burnt mark on each; which the officers of the customs can attest, if they are able to read; and had they made a memorandum thereof in their books, of course it must have come to the knowledge of the legislature, which might have proved a means of putting the following scheme in execution, viz. To raise a certain sum of money, either by lottery, or otherwise, to purchase all provisions that shall be cured in Ireland in one year, and prohibit the shipping of all provisions from England, except for the use of his majesty's fleets and colonies abroad. If this were put in execution, the French could not long subsist; and hunger would humble them more than the sword. And as to their ships of war, they would rot in their harbours; for at this juncture it is not in the power of all Germany to supply them; and as for the Dutch, they would themselves be starved, if it was not for Ireland. Besides, another great advantage would accrue from this scheme: The poor of that kingdom might be supplied at reasonable rates, and the rich would have no room to complain, as they would have money for goods. This would be striking the enemy in the most sensible part. As to embargoes, they only serve to furnish the enemy with provisions at low rates, having always their emissaries to make use of such occasions.

I am, &c.

Of a late RESIGNATION.

ILL success abroad, is always followed by feuds and discontents at home: And it must sensibly pain every well-wisher to his country, to observe the melancholy prospect of domestick uneasiness, so near the opening of the ensuing parliament. If it is true, that a certain commander in chief has resigned his commissions, how shall we account for this hasty resignation?—If this resignation is political, who is to be deceived by it? Why, some say the king of Prussia: For, in order to exculpate Hanover, and reconcile him to that electorate, all the extraordinary measures they have taken are to be imputed, by way of blame, to the general, who is to be very angry at the imputation, and to resign without further explanation. But, if it is political, the policy is more likely calculated to impose upon

upon us poor silly Englishmen ; and seems intended to amuse us with pretended court differences, in order to divert our attention, and prevent us from considering the intent, and probable consequences of the late convention. Let us, however, keep a watchful eye on the progress of political transactions : Let us be acquainted with the causes which frustrated the late expedition : *Let us be jealous of all overtures of peace* : For we may be assured, that the best comment on the convention, will be the political occurrences subsequent to the signing it.

THE new act for preventing gaming in publick houses (see an abstract of it, p. 319.) is a very necessary act, and may, if duly executed, be of great benefit to all servants and labouring men ; but to have made them relish it the better, to have convinced them it was not made to deprive them of pleasure, but preserve them from ruin, it is to be wished that the act had gone further, and had been made more general : And that gaming in publick houses, either for money or liquor, had been prohibited to all degrees of men ; for servants, when they see their masters playing at any of these games forbidden to them, will have a strong itch to play ; and it is great odds but their examples will be more forcible, than this or any other law. Laws, that restrain the lower sort of people from doing what their superiors are allowed to do, should be ever made with great caution ; for tho' such laws may be right for, and useful to those persons that are so restrained by them, yet there is in human nature so general an aversion to restraint, that they will be too apt to esteem them hardships. **F** All journeymen are forbid by this law to play at any of these games in publick houses, under a supposition, we presume, that the time there spent is not their own, but their masters : This may be sometimes true, and sometimes not. There are many instances of men, who do journeywork, that are more able, and can better afford to spend money in publick houses, than those who employ them, and whose time in the evenings is their own : All such may, perhaps, look upon this law as an unreasonable restraint. Therefore we think the law, tho' good, would have **H** been better, had it been general. But when laws are made, care should be taken to execute them with the utmost impartiality ; for whenever they are partially executed, they will never fail to lose that due regard which they ought to have. That

our laws are not always executed with impartiality, is too well known, there are many instances to the contrary ; we will, however, at present, only mention one. Gaming at hazard hath been long forbid by law ; and yet, is it not notorious, that **A** estates are every hour set on the cast of a die, and flourishing families reduced to beggary by that forbidden game, in a publick house not far from St. James's ? The master of which, instead of being prosecuted according to law, hath been rewarded with a very lucrative place under **B** the government. While the laws are thus partially executed, while the violaters of them are preferred, while vice is thus encouraged, and virtue discountenanced, can it be reasonably expected, that the laws will have their due reverence, or that the people can either be content or prosperous ?

C The late Mr. Fielding has thus set forth the several laws against gaming. By the statute 9 Anne, c. 14. whoever cheats at play forfeits five times the sum won by such cheating, shall be deemed infamous, and suffer such corporal punishment as in case of perjury. And whoever wins above **D** 10l. at any one sitting, shall forfeit five times the sum won. Going shares with the winner, and betting on his side, are, in both instances, within the act. By the same act, all securities for money won at play are made void ; and if a mortgage be made on such account, the mortgages doth not only lose all benefit of it, but the mortgage immediately enures to the use of the next heir. By this law, persons who have lost above ten pounds, and have actually paid it, may recover the same by action within three months ; and if they **E** do not sue for it within that time, any other person may. And the defendant shall be liable to answer a bill for discovering such sum lost, upon oath. By 18 George II. cap. 34. whoever wins or loses 10l. at play, or by betting, at any one time, or 20l. within 24 hours, is **G** liable to be indicted, and shall be fined five times the value of the money lost. By 12 George II. cap. 28. the games of Pharaoh, the ace of hearts, basset, and hazard, are declared to be lotteries ; and all persons who set them up, maintain, and keep them, forfeit 200l. and all who play at them forfeit 50l. The conviction to be before one justice of peace, by the oath of one witness, or confession of the party. And the justice neglecting his duty, forfeits 10l. Note, The prosecution against the keeper, &c. may be for a lottery, on 3 George I. where the penalty

is 500l. The act of 18 George II. includes the game of roly poly, or other prohibited game at cards or dice, within the penalties of the above-mentioned. I have given this short sketch of these several acts, partly for the use and encouragement of informers, and partly to insinuate to certain persons, with what decency they can openly offend against such plain, such solemn laws, the severest of which many of themselves have, perhaps, been the makers of. How can they seriously answer, either to their honour or conscience, giving the pernicious example of a vice, from which, as the legislature justly says, in the preamble to the 16th of Charles II: "Many mischiefs and inconveniencies do arise, and are daily found in the encouraging of sundry idle and disorderly persons in their dishonest, lewd, and dissolute course of life; and to the circumventing, deceiving, couzening, and debauching of many of the younger sort, both of the nobility and gentry, and others, to the loss of their precious time, and the utter ruin of their estates and fortunes, and withdrawing them from noble and laudable employments and exercises!" Will a nobleman, I ask, confess, that he can employ his time in no better amusement; or will he frankly own, that he plays with any other view than that of amusement? Lastly, What can a man, who sins in open defiance of the laws of his country, answer to the *vir bonus est* E
quis? Can he say,

*Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque
servat!*

Or can he apply that celebrated line,

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis honore,

To himself, who owes to his greatness, F
and not to his innocence, that he is not deterred from such vices—*formidinae poenae*?

For the Benefit of such of our Readers as
may be employed in the Distillery, we
shall insert, from The Compleat Distil-
ler, by Mr. Cooper, lately published, G
the Methods of preventing Accidents, and
Remedies for them when they do happen.

1. "IF the fire be too violent it must
be covered, but not so as totally
to prevent its action, as by that means
the process of the distillation would be in-
terrupted, and render it more difficult,
and less perfect.—2. When the ingredi- H
ents burn, which you will soon discover
by the smell, the fire must be immediately
put out, in order to prevent the whole
charge of the still being entirely spoiled,
which would otherwise inevitably be the

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consequence.—3. If the spirits should
catch fire, the first care is to unlute im-
mediately the receiver, and stop both the
end of the peak, and mouth of the re-
ceiver, with wet cloths. The fire must
then be put out, and if the flame issues
thro' the luting, the joints must be closed
with a wet cloth, which, together with
water, should never be wanting in a
distil-house.—4. If the alembick be of
earth, and the contents burn at the bot-
tom, the fire must be immediately put
out, the alembick removed, and water
thrown upon it, till the danger is over;
and, for farther security, covered with a
wet cloth.—5. If after all your care in
closing the junctures, to prevent transpi-
ration, you perceive any thing amiss, while
the spirits are ascending, apply clay, or
any other composition, in order to stop
the aperture, and have always a wet cloth
ready to stifle the flame, if the spirits
should take fire.—6. If the heat detaches
the lute, or it becomes moist, immedi-
ately apply another, having always ready
what is necessary for performing it. Should
the transpiration be so violent, that you
cannot immediately apply a fresh lute,
clap a wet cloth round the joint, and
keep it on firm and tight, till the spirits
have taken their course. But if, not-
withstanding all your efforts, the transpi-
ration should increase, so that you fear a
conflagration, remove the receiver, as
soon as possible, from the fire, and after-
wards your alembick, if portable; but,
if otherwise, put out the fire immedi-
ately.—7. The charge being worked off,
be cautious in luting the receiver, that
nothing be spilt on the furnace, and carry
it to some distance from it, that the spirits
exhaling may not take fire.—8. Lastly
observe, that wherever a remedy is re-
quired, there must be no candle used; for
the spirituous vapours easily take fire, and
propagate the flame to the vessels from
whence they issue. All that has been hi-
therto said concerns only the management
of the alembick; but what remains is
still more interesting, and relates to those
who work it, that they may not, by con-
quering the accident, destroy themselves.
On discovering any of the above accidents,
when the flame has not yet reached the
spirits, let the remedies already mentioned
be applied, either with regard to the lute,
or the violence of the fire. But if the
flame has reached the alembick, the fol-
lowing precautions are to be used. The
operator must not approach the alembick
without a wet cloth over his mouth and
nostrils, it being immediate death to in-
hale

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hale the inflamed vapour. In hastening to stop any accident, be careful to approach the side opposite to that whither the air impels the flame; for, without this precaution, you would be involved in it, and could not, without the utmost difficulty, extricate yourself from it. If, notwithstanding this precaution, the eddy of the air should force the flame to your side, quit the place immediately, and do not return till its direction be changed, always taking care to have a wet linen cloth before your nose and mouth, and keep yourself on the side opposite to the direction of the flame: And also to have another such cloth, in order to smother the flame, and close the crevice thro' which the spirits issue. Should it be your misfortune to be covered with inflamed spirits, wrap yourself in a wet sheet, which should be always ready for that purpose. Self-preservation is of too great importance that any of these precautions should be omitted in such variety of dangers. If the fire has acquired such a head that it cannot be stopt, the receiver must be broke; and the alembick, if portable, thrown down; but no person must be suffered to go near them, especially those who are strangers to the business. In a desperate case, like that of a large quantity of rectified spirit taking fire, if time permit, the communication of the beak of the alembick with the recipient, which is usually a cask, must be cut off, by closely stopping the bung; and be sure no candle come near the receiver, leaving the rest, as the danger would be too great to expose one's self to the flames of a large charge, and the distiller's safety should be principally considered."

And for the Benefit of our good Housewives, we shall, from the same Book, give the following Receipts.

Recipe for two Gallons of Eau de Carnes.

"TAKE of the fresh leaves of baum, four pounds; of the yellow peel, or rind of lemons, two pounds; of nutmegs and coriander seeds, of each one pound; of cloves, cinnamon, and angelica root, of each half a pound. Pound the leaves, bruise the other ingredients, and put them, with two gallons of fine proof spirit, into a large glass alembick, stop the mouth, and place it in a bath-heat to digest two or three days. Then open the mouth of the alembick, and add a gallon of baum-water, and shake the

whole well together. After this place the alembick in *balneum marie*, and distil till the ingredients are almost dry; and preserve the water thus obtained in bottles well stopped. This water has been long famous both at London and Paris, and carried thence to most parts of Europe. It is a very elegant cordial, and very extraordinary virtues are attributed to it; for it is esteemed very efficacious, not only in lowness of spirits, but even in apoplexies; and is greatly commended in cases of the gout in the stomach."

To prepare the vulnerary Water, known by the Name of Eau d'Arquebusade.

"TAKE of the leaves, flowers, and roots of comfrey, leaves of mugwort, sage, and bugle, of each eight handfuls; leaves of betany, fanicle, or ox-eye daisy, the greater figwort, plantain, agrimony, vervain, wormwood, and fennel, of each four handfuls; St. John's-wort, birth-wort, orpine, Paul's-betany, the lesser centaury, yarrow, tobacco, mouse-ear, mint, and hyssop, of each two handfuls: Cut them, bruise them well in a mortar, and pour on them three gallons of white wine, and two gallons and a half of proof spirit; digest the whole, six days, with a gentle heat, in a vessel close stopped: After which distil off with gentle fire, about five gallons, or till it begins to run milky from the worm. This water is of excellent service in contusions, tumors attending dislocations, fractures, and mortifications, the part affected being bathed with it. Some also use it to deterge foul ulcers, and incarn wounds; from whence it was called vulnerary water."

Of BERGAMOT-WATER.

"THE bergamot is a species of the citron, produced at first casually, by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear-tree, whence the fruit produced by this union participated both of the citron-tree and pear-tree. The inventor is said to have kept the discovery a long time a secret, and enriched himself by it. The bergamot is a very fine fruit, both in taste and smell; and its essence, or essential oil, highly esteemed."

Recipe for a Gallon of Bergamot-Water.

"Take the outer rind of three bergamots, a gallon of proof spirit, and two quarts of water. Draw off one gallon in *balneum marie*, and dulcify with fine sugar.

One hundred and sixty drops of the essence will be sufficient for a gallon of spirit; and so in proportion for a greater or smaller quantity"

An excellent LIQUOR, good against FLA-
TULENCIES.

"TAKE of cinnamon, ginger, and coriander-seed, of each three ounces; nutmegs, four ounces and a half; mace, cloves, and cubebs, of each one ounce and a half. Bruise these ingredients, and put them into an alembick, with eleven gallons of proof spirit, and two gallons of water; and distil till the fumes begin to rise; fastening four ounces and a half of English saffron tied in a cloth to the end of the worm. Take raisins stoned, four pounds and a half; dates, three pounds; liquorice-root sliced, two pounds; digest these twelve hours, in two gallons of water; strain out the clear liquor, add it to that obtained by distillation, and dulcify the whole with fine sugar."

To make RED RATIFIA.

"TAKE of the black-heart cherries twenty-four pounds; black cherries, four pounds; raspberries and strawberries, of each three pounds; pick these fruits from their stalks, and bruise them, in which condition let them continue twelve hours; press out the juice, and, to every pint of it, add a quarter of a pound of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, run the whole thro' the filtrating bag, and add to it three quarters of clean proof spirits. Then take of cinnamon, four ounces; of mace, an ounce; and, of cloves, two drachms. Bruise these spices, put them into an alembick, with a gallon of clean proof spirits, and two quarts of water, and draw off a gallon with a brisk fire. Add as much of this spicy spirit to your ratifia as will render it agreeable to your palate; about one fourth is the usual proportion."

Of ROYAL WATER.

"THIS water has its name from being considered as the most excellent of all scented waters. It is compounded of the cedrat, nutmegs, and mace, from whence the most elegant smell is produced; and no water is at present thought equal to this. There are two sorts of royal water, one produced by a single distillation, and the other by a double distillation, and thence called rectified, or double distilled royal water."

Recipe for a Gallon of ROYAL WATER.

"Take of mace, one ounce; nutmegs, half an ounce; essence of cedrat, or bergamot, two drachms: Put these into a glass alembick (after bruising the spices) with five quarts of fine proof spirit, and draw off one gallon in *balneum marie*."

Recipe for making a Gallon of double distilled ROYAL WATER.

"Take of mace, one ounce; nutmegs, half an ounce; bruise them, and put them into an alembick, with six quarts of fine proof spirit, and draw off five quarts with a gentle fire. Then take the spirit drawn off, and put it into a glass alembick, with two drachms of the essence of cedrat, or bergamot, and draw off a gallon in *balneum marie*."

The Story of ERASTUS and ELIZA, from Sir William Freeman's Letters, lately published.

ERASTUS, at the expiration of his clerkship to a merchant, saw himself in possession of a fortune, which a few years, with success, might have increased to the height of his ambition. He made a favourable impression on the heart of the fair Eliza, his master's daughter, and married her soon after he was settled, with the consent of her father, who retired from business, and passed the remainder of his days in ease and calmness. They had but a few years enjoyed the happiness they imparted to each other, before Erastus, by unexpected losses, and the bankruptcy of a house abroad, was robbed of all his fortune. He now for ever looked on the lovely Eliza with pain. Canst thou still love the man who has reduced thee to poverty? Indeed thou canst, said he, pressing her hand with all imaginable tenderness. Heaven knows I have not brought my misfortunes on myself—we must not repine, and yet so lovely a family—at which time he cast his eyes on his little rogues who were playing on the carpet, and then on his Eliza. He saw the tear flow down her cheek, and wept. Whatever she could suggest to give him ease, she spoke with all the tenderness imaginable; we will not weep then, my Eliza, perhaps we may yet know happier hours. The attention of the little ones was drawn by their tears. One asked the mother why she wept; and another with inquisitive love, why papa cried: Erastus kissed them, and said he would weep no more, bid them be good, and heaven would bless them. Thus passed
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their hours till his affairs were settled, when he paid to the utmost whatever he owed to mankind; such was his character, that many offered him money, which he declined, as he had already found, that industry could not insure success. By others he was advised to go abroad, and look into the affairs of the house, by the bankruptcy of which he had so considerably suffered. This he resolved on. When he told his intention to Eliza, she wept at the thoughts of parting; she dreaded the danger he would be exposed to more than poverty itself, and would not listen to him, unless he would consent to her accompanying him on the voyage. Alas! thou best of women, you forget your condition; Eliza cannot think, that any thing but the hopes of bettering our fortunes, could prevail on me to leave her. Were I to wait till the time was past, when you might accompany me without hazarding your life, the delay might be dangerous; even then thy tender limbs could but poorly endure the fatigue. I go, that Eliza, her little ones, and that infant, which soon will claim its share of my affection, may never taste the bitter cup of poverty. The little remainder of our fortunes I will leave with thee; if that should be exhausted, which heaven forbid, before I am enabled to congratulate thee on our happier circumstances, sure then thou couldst not know the misery of absolute want: Thy Erastus still has friends; I have been unfortunate, my Eliza, but not base. By arguments of this kind he prevailed on her to acquiesce in his design. Support yourself in my absence, said he, we shall not long labour under misfortunes, we have not deserved. If any thing advantageous should happen to fix me abroad, will Eliza follow me? Will—how can Erastus doubt it, said the lovely wife; with you no climate can be displeasing, without you no circumstances can make me happy. Thou dear, dear woman, said he, clasping her in his arms, how have I deserved thy love! At length the time came which was to separate them from each other; no words can express the pain they felt at parting; Erastus, who had, without knowing it, supported himself, by endeavouring to support his Eliza, wept when he embraced his best of wives. The tears choked his voice, when he told his little ones to be dutiful to their mother. At the last embrace he would have spoke, but found the effort vain, he gazed on her for a few moments, with a look, which may much easier be conceived than de-

scribed, and silent left her in all the grief a human breast can know. Eliza now retired to one of the environs, where her thoughts were generally employed upon Erastus; sometimes when they had wandered from their usual subject, they were recalled to it by one of the little ones asking where papa was? Upon which she could not help pointing out the distant hills, and saying, that he was a thousand times more distant than they were, an idea but seldom awakened without producing tears. Happily for her, she received a letter from him with assurances of his welfare, at a time when she most wanted consolation; and some months after came to her hands the following.

My dearest ELIZA,

You will naturally believe I write this with the utmost joy, since I can inform my dearest wife, that I am now settled in such a way, as may soon make up for our late ill fortune. A more particular account I reserve till I am happy in thy conversation. I have sent a bill, tho' I cannot suppose you want it, that nothing may possibly detain you from my arms. Haste to a husband, who loves you better than himself, and believe that absence has made you dearer to him than ever.

Eliza no sooner received this welcome letter, than she began to prepare for her departure; by the first vessel therefore that was ready she set sail, and took with her a female servant to assist her in the care of the children. She found no other, scarce indeed so many inconveniencies as she expected, which arose from the humanity of the captain, who, unlike most of his brethren, compassionated the inconveniencies which attend those who are unaccustomed to the sea. The wish'd-for shore was now in view, and Eliza's heart exulted at the thoughts of her approaching happiness. Scarce, however, was she landed, before her spirits sunk at the appearance of a funeral which passed by her; her ill-boding fancy immediately suggested to her that it might possibly be her husband; she could not avoid enquiring who it was, when she heard, that it was a stranger, whose name was Erastus. The colour left her cheek, she fainted in the arms of her maid, and recovering, found herself in the house of a stranger, whose hospitality was awakened by the appearance of her distress. Was it for this, said she, I passed the dangers of the sea? Unhappy woman, in having escaped its perils! Alas! I promised myself some years of uninterrupted happiness! Good heaven,

heaven, my sorrows will end but with my life! Thus did she exclaim in broken sentences, till again she sunk her fainting head, and found herself supported, at her recovery, by the husband she imagined to be no more. At first she spoke to him with an incoherent wildness, which indicated the disorder of her mind; till at length grown calmer, she said, was it delusion all?—And do I live once more to behold the man I love? It was, it was Eliza, said he, pressing her to his bosom, thy husband lives, and we shall now be blessed. As soon as their excess of joy was somewhat abated, Eliza desired an account of what had happened to him since he left her; and asked if he knew how she came to receive that melancholy information, which made her the most miserable of human beings. As soon, my dear, said he, as I came over, I found that the affairs of the house were not, by much, in so bad a way as was first imagined, and, some time after, received a larger sum from it than ever I expected. This, and an opportunity which now presented itself of my settling greatly to my advantage, gave me excessive spirits, and I began to hope, as I wrote my Eliza, that happier hours might now await us. It was not long after my writing that letter, which bad thee hasten to my arms, that a stranger came to this part of the island, in hopes of improving his health. Amongst others I went to pay him my respects. Can you conceive what pleasure, mingled with surprize and pain, I felt, when in this stranger I beheld a brother? This was that brother whom Eliza has heard me mention. He was banished by my father for some indiscretions of youth, and left his native country with the little fortune which had been given him by his grandfather. He settled on a distant part of this island, where he made a conquest (for his person was remarkably fine) of a widow, who possessed one of the largest estates upon it. He was overjoyed to see me. I cannot much longer continue here, said he; I am going to the eternal abode appointed for human nature. Since my banishment from my father's house, heaven has blessed me with success. I am told he forgave me with his dying breath: Good old man!—You are now, Erastus, the only remaining of our family: I little dreamt of ever seeing you again; but heaven is kind. The terrors of dissolution are lessened at sight of thee. It is not an unpleasant reflection, that thy friendly hand will close my eyes. Beware, Erastus, nor misemploy the wealth I shall leave thee;

it was got with honour. I can scarcely advise thee to marry; it is to the loss of the best of wives, which was soon followed by that of an only child, that I owe my present disorder. We were happy. She was the best of women. At these words Erastus fixed his eyes upon Eliza. May heaven continue our lives, said he, may we never know the pang of separation till age has silver'd o'er our heads, and then it must be short. The brother asked Erastus what accident had brought him to that part of the world; and told him, that, upon the first appearance of his illness, he had wrote to England, to enquire whether he was still living; and that he had already made a will in his favour, and left him whatever fortune he possessed. It was not long after his arrival, resumed Erastus, that he died, and left me an estate even beyond the ambition of my wishes. It was his funeral you met; it was Erastus they were bearing to the grave, but not Eliza's Erastus. He lives to be once more happy with the partner of his joys. At these words, he pressed her to his bosom, with a warmth expressive of the most perfect love. Upon my return from the funeral, I was told by some one whom I met, the story of a woman's fainting, with such circumstances, as made me think it was thee. I hastened to the house, where the hospitable stranger had conducted thee, and found thee sunk into the arms of thy maid. Shall I tell my Eliza, that even this circumstance at present affords me a degree of pleasure? Indeed it does; it convinces me, that I still am blest with thy tenderest love, without which, as my Eliza once said to me, no circumstances could make me happy. Erastus was now possessed of a fortune, which might enable him to pass his remaining days independent of the cares of business. He sold his estates to advantage, and returned to his native country, where he now lives in all the felicity of elegant ease. The greatest part of their time they spend in the country, and now and then a winter in the rational amusements of the town. Wealthy without arrogance, oeconomists without avarice, and liberal without profusion; universally beloved by those who have any connection with them, and admired by the few who are happy in their intimacy.

Of Insuring the Enemy's Ships.

Permission to insure enemy's property, too plainly indicates, that *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*. If a French ship insured here for 10,000l. be taken, that sum is immediately remitted by us to our

our enemy in ready money, whereby their trade comes to as good a market, as if it had arrived at their own ports. If the French ship comes safe home, her cargo is sold for foreign markets mostly, and a present price so high, as to reimburse them all the premiums paid for insuring; whereby the enemy can lose nothing, but in either way is comforted, aided, and abetted in trade or privateering, which their eagerness and licence to insure seem to prove. If we do make capture of the said ship, it cannot repay us our naval expence (considering how many ships we maintain that take no prize) yet being necessary to the ends of war, how can those ends be answered, when we make good to the enemy all their losses in ready money. By such a conduct, we enable the enemy, in one month, to trade, or go a privateering again; and, as for the prize goods, one year it will take at least to bring the money for them into the kingdom again (for such as are shipped to foreign markets) not to mention how it prevents the vending our own West-India and other products in lieu thereof, and discourages every branch of our own commerce, by doubling the premiums upon ourselves at home.

THERE are different measures made use of in the sale of corn, in the different counties between London and this town: At some markets eight gallons and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gallon, were given for a bushel: At others eight gallons and $\frac{1}{2}$: At others eight gallons and $\frac{3}{4}$: At others nine gallons; and in Lancashire, I found that 40 quarts, or 70 pounds of wheat, amounted to a bushel. How far this different manner of buying in corn by country measures, as they call it, may serve the ingrossers of this article, I shall not take upon me to say; but this I know, when any of those gentlemen come to sell out their corn, they give only eight gallons to the bushel, and that bare measure. In Ireland all kind of corn is sold by weight, without any allowance whatsoever: Should the buyer take any, he forfeits 5l. How far the weighing of corn in England would put it out of the power of the ingrossers to impose any longer on the publick, is most humbly submitted to the consideration of parliament.

To the **AUTHOR** of the **LONDON MAGAZINE**.

S I R,

PREJUDICE is undoubtedly a greater bar to true knowledge, than want of ability. Prejudice, I apprehend, may be

* That I may avoid ambiguity, I do not chuse to comprehend all our perceptions under the general word *idea*; as Mr. Locke does.

defined an unwillingness of separating ideas, which have been for a long time connected. If this definition be just, certainly no opinion, that ever made its appearance in the world, had to encounter this monster, so strongly immured and fortified, as that of the acute bishop of Cloyne. With what uncommon strength must it be armed against an opinion, the very support of which depend upon its being able to separate ideas, which have been universally associated in mankind from their infancy, viz. that our sensations are copies or resemblances of things existing without the mind. And by experience we are taught, that prejudice has as vehemently opposed the bishop's opinion (or perhaps more so) than could possibly be suggested by reason; for some, under its guidance, have condemned his *Principles of Human Knowledge* unread; others, confused by it, have wrote against them, without being able to comprehend the author's meaning; but some have so implicitly submitted to the power of prejudice, that they have confessed his arguments appeared to them unanswerable, but could not be persuaded to be insisted in the number of his followers.—The only popular objection I ever met with against the bishop's opinion, is urged somewhere, I think, by the ingenious Dr. Samuel Clarke, and subjoined, in Mr. Chambers's *Cyclopædia*, to a very concise, tho' comprehensive epitome of the bishop's principles.—The objection is to this effect: That Dr. Berkeley's opinion cannot be admitted as true, for by so doing, we should tacitly accuse God of deceiving us.

This objection seems to consist of two parts, one of which may be drawn from the appearance of the sacred scriptures contradicting this opinion.—And, upon the supposition, that *they may seem* to do this (tho' Dr. Berkeley has most clearly shown they do not) is not the same argument of equal force against the Copernican system? The answer likewise is the same. The divine Author of the *sacred scriptures* did not by them intend to teach mankind the abstruser sciences, but the *best* of sciences, the only true religion; that as *this* was his *end*, the *best means* to that *end* was to convey them in terms adapted to all capacities.

H The other part of the objection seems to be deduced from mankind's general belief of the existence of matter. By *this*, not only the Copernican system stands condemned with the bishop's, but will not even Locke's System of Metaphysics attend Dr. Berkeley's in its fall? Nay, had this

this objection, grounded on the general belief of mankind, been admitted formerly, it would, like a torrent, have overwhelmed most of the opinions, which are now admitted in the world as true. But surely, the Deity cannot be said to deceive us, because, taking reason for our guide, we reject those things as false, which, when under the dominion of ignorance, we esteemed true.—I shall now, in as concise a manner as the subject will permit, endeavour to show, that the arguments Mr. Locke has urged, are not sufficient to prove the existence of matter. B —No one can possibly controvert what he has laid down in the very beginning of the chapter I am about to consider; that the knowledge of our own being we have by intuition, the existence of a God reason clearly makes known to us. But Mr. Locke then says, that the existence of C other things (by other things, he means corporeal substances, or what is comprehended under the general word Matter) must be had by sensation only, or, as he, further on, more fully explains his meaning by its *operation* on the mind, so as to make itself perceivable.—That the actual operation of matter upon the mind is not itself perceivable, is, I think, what no materialist can deny; but such a one would certainly alledge, that the *effects* of its operations are; for he maintains, by its operations our *sensations* are excited in our minds. The sum of the proof then, E the materialists alledge in defence of their opinion, is this negative one, that, as we have sensations in our minds, excited independently of the operations of our wills, the cause that excites them must be exterior to the mind; *therefore* matter *must* exist to be the cause of them.—Now let us compare the bishop of Cloyne's and Mr. Locke's opinion concerning the origin of these sensations.—The one maintains they are excited in us by God, an infinite, eternal, almighty Spirit, our Creator: The other, that they are excited by the operation of an * inactive substance; that the operation is *unperceivable*, and that the very *knowledge* of the *existence* of this substance depends upon the *perception* of this operation. The one opinion is founded upon an easy deduction of reason, the other is an argument *in circulo*, and implies two manifest contradictions. H

I am, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. I may, perhaps, Sir, in some future Magazine, consider the rest of Mr. Locke's arguments upon this subject, and

should I be so happy as to prove, that *those* likewise are not valid (if really there is farther proof wanting, as the supposition of the existence of matter is so glaring an absurdity) I hope the materialists will then shake off the shackles of prejudice, and have recourse to the bishop of Cloyne's Treatise on the Principles of Human Knowledge; which will, in a very ample manner, answer all the objections they can possibly form against his opinion, and which is (pardon the simile) like a tree bearing fruit of the most sovereign medicinal use, at the same time that it is pleasing to the eye, grateful to the palate, and within the reach of every one who will give himself the trouble to gather it.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 500.

C BY this time, therefore, the colony was not only secure, but in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Oglethorpe having established a regular government among them, he set out soon after on his return to London in the Aldborough man of war, and arrived at St. Helen's, D June 16, 1734. It seems, he had once resolved to have made the tour of all the British plantations on the continent of America, and to have returned by the way of Boston in New-England; for it is certain, he was expected there, and as the people of that colony have a great regard for virtue and publick spirit, and a great degree of gratitude, perhaps much greater than is to be met with in their mother country, they resolved to shew him a singular mark of their respect. For this purpose a motion was made, and agreed to, in their house of representatives, on F June 19, 1733, "That Mr. Cooke, and other gentlemen therein named, be a committee, to prepare a vote for the reception of James Oglethorpe, Esq; who may be expected in Boston this summer, that so the government may express their grateful sense of his good services to the publick interest of this province." And G next day Mr. Cooke reported the following vote, which was agreed to, viz. "Whereas James Oglethorpe, Esq; member of parliament, now at Georgia, near South-Carolina, hath at several times appeared in favour of New-England, and, H in a particular manner, done many good offices for this province, which this court have been advised of from Mr. agent Wilks, and that he intends, in a short time, to return for Great-Britain, by the way of Boston, ordered, That a committee of this court take care for the reception

* *A vis inertiae, is called by the materialists an essential property of matter.*

tion of that gentleman in Boston; and in the name and behalf of this government, in a publick manner assure him, how gratefully they accept and esteem his kind and generous actions in promoting the good and prosperity of this province: That letters be prepared and dispatched for New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, to meet Mr. Oglethorpe on his journey hither, desiring that he would advise, when he proposes to be at Boston."

This vote stands still upon the records of New-England, but Mr. Oglethorpe having been detained in Georgia much longer than he expected, he could not, it seems, make the tour he intended, or go to receive the tokens of respect and gratitude preparing for him in New-England.

When Mr. Oglethorpe was upon his departure from Georgia, he rightly judged, that it would be of advantage to the colony, to let some of their neighbouring Indian chiefs have a sight of England, as it would give them a high notion of the splendor and power of this kingdom; therefore he invited, and brought along with him in the man of war, Tomo Chi Chi, Mico, or king of Yamacraw, one of the Creek nations, together with his queen, Hylispilli, the prince his nephew*, and eight of his chief warriors, who were cloathed and entertained during their abode in this country at the expence of the trustees. They were introduced with great solemnity to his majesty at Kensington, shewed St. Paul's, and many other places, which no doubt very much surprized them; but I do not find it mentioned, that they were carried to see any review of our troops, the arsenal at the Tower, or any of our first rate men of war. If they were not, it was a very great neglect, for no other show could give them any notion of our military strength, which was what we ought chiefly to have aimed at; and when they were upon their return, it would have been right to have carried them down to embark at Portsmouth; but this, we are sure, was not done, for they embarked at Gravesend on November 31 following, on board a transport ship employed to carry a new recruit of people to Georgia, where they all arrived safe, December 27, except one of the warriors, who had died here of the small-pox, and whose death was a little unlucky, but it occasioned no bad consequences, as his companions were with him, and saw that much better care was taken of him here, than they could have taken at home.

As Mr. Oglethorpe's great aim was,

Who was killed valiantly fighting for the English, against the Yamasee Indians, at lake di Poipa, in 1743.

whilst he staid in Georgia, to gain the good will and friendship of all the Indians, before he set out upon his return to England, he had sent an Indian trader, named Jones, to the Choctaws, a nation of Indians, who inhabit the country lying between the Creeks and the river Mississippi, and Mr. Jones, in his passage thro' the Creek nation, prevailed with some of their chiefs, as they were then at peace with the Choctaws, to accompany him, by whose mediation he succeeded in his ambassy, and got the Choctaw nation to send some of their chief warriors with him to Savannah, where he arrived the first of July with eleven chief men of the Choctaw nation, and several of the upper Creeks. The magistrates of Savannah received them in the most warlike manner they could, made them such presents as were most agreeable to them, and a treaty of peace and commerce was concluded, by which a trade was opened quite to the river Mississippi. For upon this occasion, the magistrates, or governing people in Georgia, took care to follow the advice left them by Mr. Oglethorpe, which was to court the friendship of the Indians, but at the same time to give these savages a high opinion of the courage and martial spirit of the people of the colony; and for both these purposes, a colony of Scottish Highlanders, which Mr. Oglethorpe had got brought over, and planted upon the south frontier, at a place by him called Darien, were of great service to the colony; for their usual arms make a very warlike appearance, and as they always wore the true Highland habit, which is without any breeches, the Indians fancied them just such a people as themselves, and from hence conceived a natural liking for them, as well as a high opinion of their courage; so that this colony served as an outguard for the town of Savannah towards the south; and a colony of German protestants, which Mr. Oglethorpe had planted between 20 and 30 miles above Savannah upon the same river, at a place called by them Ebenezer, served as an outguard towards the west. And beside these large settlements some little villages had been begun to be settled before he left them.

I shall now observe, that one of the reasons made use of for inducing people to contribute towards the establishment of this colony, was the great number of white mulberry-trees that were known to grow wild in this country, from whence people were taught to believe, that large quantities of raw silk might be produced

1757. it, and brought over to this kingdom ; and it is probable, that this may be the consequence, when the people are so increased in their numbers, as to render labour as cheap there as it is in Italy ; but it was ridiculous to expect any such thing from an infant colony : Nay, I do not think, that any such thing can be expected from the first century. However, some Piedmontese, who understood the management of silkworms, and the winding of silk, were engaged, and sent over with the first embarkation ; and from them so many of the people learned the art, that a large parcel of raw silk was sent home, and landed here on April 2, 1735. Of this parcel the trustees got a piece of fine silk made by Mr. Booth, the silk weaver, which they presented, on October 21 following, to her majesty queen Caroline, and she was so gracious as to get it presently made up into a suit of cloaths, which she appeared in on the 30th, being his majesty's birth-day.

At the same time with this silk, there was landed no less than 1000 weight of rice, the produce of the same colony, which shewed what an effect that spirit of industry had produced, which Mr. Oglethorpe had raised among them ; and for their encouragement, an act had been passed the preceding session, for giving them the same privilege enjoyed by Carolina, to export their rice directly to any port south of Cape Finisterre ; but soon after his departure divisions and broils began to spring up, the common effect among a number of people, who have no one man of superior authority among them. This very much depressed the spirit of industry and publick good which he had left among them, and might have ruined the colony ; as divisions among the people of any society, always roots out the true publick spirit, and plants a party spirit in its stead. But he resolved not to abandon the charitable work he had so generously begun, and therefore, Oct. 20, 1735, he embarked for Georgia, on board one of the two ships freighted by the trustees, to carry a large number of new settlers to that colony ; for, tho' they were to be accompanied by one of his majesty's sloops of war, he chose to take his passage in one of the transport ships, that he might be able to take the better care of the people designed for the colony, and, on February 5, they arrived safe and in good health at Georgia, notwithstanding their tedious passage and confinement on board the ships.

All the people brought by these two ships were designed to settle and begin a new town to be called Frederica, on St. Simon's Island, at the mouth of the river Alatomaha ; but about one half of them, who were Germans, chose to go and settle with their countrymen at Ebenezer ; and there was great difficulty found in carrying the rest to St. Simon's, because there was not depth of water enough for the large ships in which they were, to sail up to that island. The people, therefore, continued on board the ships in the night, and on Tybee Island in the day-time, till a sufficient number of boats could be provided to carry them along the channels between the land and the range of islands, which lie all along that coast, from the mouth of the Savannah, to the mouth of the Alatomaha ; and, in the meantime, Mr. Oglethorpe went himself along these channels to sound the mouth of the river, and to fix upon a proper situation for this new town. By the first of March, Mr. Oglethorpe being returned, and boats provided, the people were all embarked on board these boats, a sloop of about 100 tons, with as much provisions as she could carry, and a sufficient guard of the ablest young men, having been before sent to wait their coming ; and, on the 7th, they all landed safe at the proper place on St. Simon's Island, and went to work with such good order and diligence, that, by the 23d, they were all dry-lodged in huts covered with Palmetto leaves, until they should have time to build themselves houses, according to the plan laid out for the town. On that day another sloop, of the same burden, arrived with more provisions ; and having had an alarm, that the Spaniards at St. Augustine designed to come and drive them from that place, Mr. Oglethorpe resolved to go towards the Spanish frontier, to see if there was any foundation for this report : As this report was several times repeated, and from accidental circumstances gained some credit, it cost him several voyages, as far as the mouth of St. John's river, in which voyages he, at the desire of the Indians, who had been here in London, gave the name of Cumberland to one of the islands in his passage, and to another he gave the name of Amelia, on account of its charming appearance ; and, in a little island called Wiflo, the Indian name for sassafras, he caused to erect a fort, which he called St. Andrew, as he did another, on the north side of St. John's river, near its mouth, at a place where there had formerly been a fort erected, and called St. George by the people

November, 1757.

people of Carolina, but deserted many years since, because of its being at too great a distance from that colony.

By these two forts the people at Frederica were secured against any surprize by boats from St. Augustine, as they could not pass between the islands and the land, without being discovered, and such boats dare not venture to keep out to sea; so that if the Spaniards ever had any design to attack our people, they found the enterprize so dangerous, and our people so well provided, and so much upon their guard, that at last, they not only gave it over, but in June, 1736, sent commissaries to Mr. Oglethorpe, to begin a treaty for settling the limits between the two nations, by which treaty, as it was soon after concluded, the mouth of the river St. John, and so westward in that latitude, was to be the southern boundary of the British dominion in Florida, and consequently extends a great way further south, than the first patent granted to the Georgia trustees.

By this treaty the people of Frederica, and all other parts of Georgia, were freed from all apprehensions of any attack, and consequently had an opportunity to pursue their improvements without interruption, which they did with such effect, that there was reason to hope, they would, the next year, be able to provide for themselves, and even to export several sorts of commodities; and as there was no further occasion for Mr. Oglethorpe's stay in Georgia, after having concluded this treaty with the Spaniards, he embarked for England, where he arrived about the end of the year 1736, and made his report to a very full meeting of the trustees, on January 12 following, when he deservedly received the unanimous thanks of the society, as he had made this second, as well as his first expedition to Georgia, entirely at his own expence.

But as the disputes between Spain and us came soon after to so great a height, that a war between the two nations seemed unavoidable, and, as in case of a war, there was just reason to fear, that both Carolina and Georgia would be in danger of being invaded, therefore in June, 1737, his majesty, by his commission, appointed Mr. Oglethorpe general in chief of all his majesty's forces in South-Carolina and Georgia; and, in October following, his majesty commissioned him as colonel, to raise a regiment for the service and defence of these two colonies, to consist of six companies, of 100 men each, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and drums, to which a company of grenadiers was af-

terwards added. This regiment he raised in a very short time, as he disdained to make a market of the service of his country, by selling commissions; but got such officers appointed as were gentlemen of family and character in their respective countries; and as he was sensible, what an advantage it is to the troops of any nation, to have in every company a certain number of such soldiers as have been bred up in the character of gentlemen, he engaged about twenty young gentlemen of no fortune, to go along with him, to serve as cadets in his regiment, all of whom he afterwards advanced, by degrees, to be officers, as vacancies happened, and was so far from taking any money for the favour, that to some of them he gave, upon their advancement, what money was necessary to pay the fees of their commissions, and to provide themselves for appearing as officers.

[To be continued in our next.]

A Criticism upon the Inquiry and Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE is not any thing that more clearly demonstrates the weakness of the human understanding, than the absurdities and contradictions which those men fall into, who are prompted, by their vanity, to launch beyond its extent or limits. Of this we have a recent example in the author of a very little, but a very wicked book, lately published, intitled, *A Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil*. The author of this book, after having pretended to shew, that it is a fallacious notion to suppose, that man came perfectly out of the hands of his Creator, proceeds thus, p. 99.

"That God made man perfectly free is no less false: Men have certainly such a degree of free-will as to make them accountable, and justly punishable for the abuse of it; but absolute and independent free-will is what, I believe, no creature can be possessed of. Our actions proceed from our wills, but our wills must be derived from the natural disposition implanted in us by the Author of our being: Wrong elections proceed from wrong apprehensions, or unruly passions, and these from our original frame, or accidental education: These must determine all our actions, for we have no power to act differently, these previous circumstances continuing exactly the same."

Now from these lines the author seems to be of opinion, that man has not in himself a power to alter or correct his original frame, or accidental education; for if he had in himself such a power, it could not be said, that his original frame, or accidental education, must determine all his actions; because, by altering or correcting either the one or the other, he might act differently. And if the author should grant, that mankind have in themselves such a power, then his conclusion, at the end of this paragraph, must be false; for if we have a power to alter or correct our frame or nature, whenever we please, surely our free-will must be independent of our frame or nature.

On the other hand, if we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, and if, in all our actions we are compelled, or necessarily determined by our original frame, or accidental education, and have no power to act differently, unless one or other of these be previously altered or corrected by some foreign cause, then will I say, that it would be just as reasonable to punish a stone for dropping by its own weight, that is to say, by its original frame, from the top of a house, and killing a man below, as to punish a man for being compelled, or necessarily determined by his original frame, or accidental education, to rob or murder his neighbour.

Our author seems to have been aware of this absurdity, and therefore, p. 104, and 105, he has these words:

"Such a creature is man; so corrupt, base, cruel, and wicked, as to convert these unavoidable miseries into just punishments, and, at the same time, so sensible of his own depravity, and the fatal consequences of guilt, as to be well able to correct the one, and to avoid the other."

Now our author must allow, that corruption, baseness, cruelty, and wickedness, proceed from wrong apprehensions, or unruly passions, but these, he has before said, proceed from our original frame, or accidental education, consequently, if we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, we cannot be able to correct our own depravity, or to avoid the fatal consequences of our guilt.

Thus to obviate an absurdity, our author falls into a contradiction; and this contradiction he repeats, p. 107, in these words:

"He (the Creator of mankind) has given them reason sufficient to inform them, that their injuries to each other are displeasing to him, and free-will sufficient

to refrain from such actions, and may therefore punish their disobedience without any infringement of justice."

This, I say, is another contradiction to what he at first advanced; for if the injuries we do to each other, necessarily proceed from our original frame, or accidental education, and we have in ourselves no power to alter or correct our original frame, or accidental education, we can have no free-will to refrain from such actions, or to act in any different manner; consequently, as we are by our Creator made sensitive creatures, it would be unjust in him to subject us to any punishment for actions, which we could not possibly avoid committing, and this is what even our author must allow to be a blasphemous absurdity; therefore he must depart from what he had before advanced, and admit, that in all our actions, which have any relation to religion or morality, we are not necessarily determined by our original frame, or accidental education; and that tho' our free-will be often influenced by, yet it is not absolutely dependent upon either our frame, or our nature.

To conclude: If this bold undertaker really thinks, that man came out of the hands of his Creator, a corrupt, base, cruel, and wicked creature, he must pardon me for thinking, that he is conscious of his having himself a very bad heart, and that he has had the misfortune to keep very bad company; and indeed, I am confirmed in this way of thinking, by what he says about the origin of political evils; for the whole of what he says upon that head, must proceed from his having been long conversant with such a court as that at Versailles, or rather with some court much more corrupt and abandoned than even that of Versailles. But my reasons for thinking so, would take up more room than I can suppose you have to spare, therefore I shall only add, that

I am, &c.

Nov. 11, 1757. (See p. 188.)

A LETTER to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

S I R,

AMIDST the various applications daily made to persons in your elevated rank of office, permit a private man, unawed by power, and uninfluenced by either party or pecuniary considerations, thus to address himself to you.

In this letter you will find neither abuse nor flattery; at least, I am sure, the writer will stand acquitted of the latter, tho' he pays his tribute to that superiority of abilities

abilities which could plan and fit out the Rochefort expedition, with a quickness and secrecy almost unknown to modern policy, and even thought impossible by the nature of the British government. Here your extent and vigour of mind stand confirmed; but disinterestedness, steadiness, and integrity, remain as the invaluable rewards of your future conduct in this affair.

Our first success raised in us the most sanguine hopes; but how mortifying was the disappointment! To find the whole terminate in the taking the Isle of Aix, which, however honourable for that excellent young officer, capt. Howe, could but little satisfy the expectations of the publick; *no attempt having been made upon the coast of France.*

This remarkable paragraph put in (to appearance) by authority, even in the common news-papers, struck the most cursory reader; each individual felt its meaning, and expected, that immediate suspension must have been the consequence of so evident a reflection. But—Byng was imprisoned upon his landing; M—t kisses hands. This little inconsistency (as we presume to call it) has helped to waft the contagious breath of popular discontent to the farthest parts of these kingdoms. The united voice of the people calls for an enquiry: We beseech it of his m——y: We demand it of you. We demand a true, an impartial, and a rigorous enquiry:—If the commanders appear altogether innocent, let them be acquitted with honour, and sent to prove again their zeal and abilities in another expedition; if they failed thro' ignorance, let them return—to their closets to encrease their knowledge: But if from real constitutional cowardice, or from (what is perhaps still worse) that caution and love of life too often the concomitants of ease and wealth; let them feel the heaviest hand of punishment, without respect to rank, family, or connexions.

In order to come at the bottom of this matter, perhaps some such queries as the following might be of use, viz.

1. Whether, even before the fleet's coming upon the French coast, there did not appear such a backwardness to any attempt, as occasioned a certain a——l to declare, with some warmth, that he would comply with his orders, and go in, whatever was the consequence?

2. Why the fleet lay too eight hours, which, by the change or failure of the wind, lost, in its consequences, some days?

3. Why, upon a French man of war

falling accidentally in amongst our transports, the *Magnanime* was ordered to chase, aboard of which was the only pilot who could undertake to carry the fleet into the harbour, and whose life was, by that means, endangered; the loss of which must, of itself, have rendered the expedition abortive?

4. Why the ships of the leading division were drawn up at half a mile distance from each other; by which means, one only could effectually attack the fort, and could not have had immediate assistance, if necessary?

5. Why the soldiers, who landed to take possession of the Isle of Aix, were not, agreeable to the rules of discipline, punished for their drunkenness, and outrages committed upon the poor inhabitants?

6. Why the fort was not effectually demolished on the land, as well as the sea, especially as the v——a——l employed no less than seven days about that work?

7. Why the army did not immediately land on the night of the 23d or 24th? Were the obstructions from the enemy's army, or batteries, insurmountable? So, how could a young officer, of a truly military British spirit, offer (as we are told he did) to land at the head of his own battalion, and undertake, without firing a musquet, to cover the rest of the army, till it should be properly entrenched? But, perhaps, Rochefort was not to be taken without open trenches; and the season of the year, and other circumstances, therefore rendered the attempt absurd: It appeared otherwise to you, Sir, who, we are persuaded, took as much pains to be well informed, as ever man did in the like situation.

But whence this late intelligence? Perhaps from the prisoners taken at the Isle of Aix: If so, was a number of them examined separately under the assurance of the attempt being to take place, and of their being treated as spies upon the army's return, in case they were found not to have spoke truth? And did their concurrent testimony evince the almost impossibility of succeeding? Nothing ought to have had any weight, coming from men actuated by every motive to deceive and to deter.

These, with many other circumstances, have reached us even at this distance from the capital; yet all, or the greatest part, may perhaps be false: We will, therefore, neither acquit, nor condemn, unheard: But, whatever be the consequence of this enquiry, let it not too much affect you. Catch not that spirit of despondence.

ence, which seems to have gone forth too fatally amongst us: But proceed with zeal and vigour in your country's cause: Plan with wisdom, and despair not of yet finding men with resolution and abilities to execute.

None knows better than yourself, that A prolongation of war to this country, is the bane of it; and that taking French merchantmen alone will not force a peace; else that wise and politick nation, would continue, as in former wars, to endeavour to preserve their trade by convoys, instead of giving it up, as they evidently B have thro' the whole of this present war: This proves to a demonstration, the necessity of bold and active measures: And France is still vulnerable in her vitals, if you direct the weapon right. But consider, that even this, tho' a necessary, is not the only essential part of your high C office.—Draw forth the virtuous into the service of your country, remembering the

maxim of a celebrated author, that private virtue can alone be the test of publick spirit: This gives you the general voice; judge you so of others: Contemn all unconstitutional influence: Endeavour to introduce every scheme for national economy; and to expel that universal corruption, which must otherwise break down every fence of the British constitution. By these rules of action, you will establish the character of a patriot minister: By these you will fix your power, by founding it upon the gratitude of a free people: And above all, by these you will acquire that blessing, which power, wealth, and honours, cannot give; a consciousness of worth, and of sincere endeavours in the cause of virtue, of liberty, and of mankind. I am,

North Riding S I R,
of Yorkshire, Your most humble,
Nov. 1, 1757. and obedient servant,
X. Z.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting, in your next Magazine, the following geometrical construction to the question proposed in September, p. 449, by Mr. John Dial, you'll oblige
Your, &c. W. B.



I. MAKE the triangle BCD with the given distances.

II. About the line BD, as a chord, describe a circle, so that the lines DA, BA, standing on BD, shall make an angle, at the circumference, $= 56^{\circ} 15'$.

III. Upon the line BC make the triangle ABC, whose angular point A shall be in the circumference, and the angle thereat $= 33^{\circ} 45'$.

IV. Draw AE thro' AC; also AD, DE, EB.

Then will $\angle DBE = \angle DAE = 22^{\circ} 30'$, made by the second and third ships.

$\angle BDE = \angle BAE = 33^{\circ} 45'$, made by the first and second ships.

Hence by plane trigonometry will be easily found.

The distance sailed by the first ship 10,94 m. and lat. come to $49^{\circ} 51' N$.

second ship 4,387 m. and lat. come to $49^{\circ} 56' N$.

third ship 13,9 m. and lat. come to $49^{\circ} 47' N$.

This question was also solved by Mr. William Dent, of Long Sutton; Mr. John Hodgson, of Hampton, Middlesex; and Mr. Nicholas Wight, of Hull.

QUESTION, by Mr. JOHN HODGSON, of Hampton, Middlesex.

BEING driven on an enemy's coast, I observed, at break of day, three forts, whose distances I knew: the fort C on an island bore N. fort B bore E. $15^{\circ} S$. A bore W. $38^{\circ} S$. AB was seven miles, AC $6 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and BC $7 \frac{1}{2}$ miles: Required the ship's distance from each fort, and what courses it will be best to steer, so as to be least subject to annoyance from the forts?

A New QUESTION in NAVIGATION, by Mr. NICHOLAS WIGHT, of Hull.

A SHIP bound to a port bearing N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant 84 leagues, meets with the wind at N. E. by N. and a current setting N. E. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ knots: It is required to determine how far the ship must sail, upon each tack, to gain her port, if she can sail at the rate of six knots, and within 70 degrees of the wind: With a general method of constructing these sort of questions?

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of the VOTES of the House of Commons in Ireland.

Martis, 1 Die Novembris, 1757.

MR. John Bourke reported from the committee (appointed to inspect the publick accounts of the nation) the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house; which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the same were read, and are as follow:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the several pensions and salaries placed upon the civil establishments of this kingdom, since March 23, 1755, amount to the annual sum of 28,103l.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that several of the said pensions are granted to persons who do not reside in this kingdom.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that several of the said pensions are granted for long and unusual terms.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the list of pensions returned as a charge upon this establishment (exclusive of the military pensions) for two years, from March 25, 1755, to March 25, 1757, exceed the whole charge of the rest of the civil list 22,258l. 4s. 7d. ½.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an improvident disposition of the revenues is an injury to the crown and the publick.

To which resolutions, the questions being severally put, the house did agree *nem. con.*

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the granting of pensions upon the civil establishment of this kingdom, to persons who do not reside in it, is a prejudice to it.

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the increase of civil pensions for many years past, is a grievance to the nation, and demands redress.

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the granting of pensions for a long term of years, is an alienation for so much of the publick revenue, and an injury to the crown and to this kingdom.

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the granting of so much of the publick revenue in pensions, is an improvident disposition of the revenue, an injury to the crown, and detrimental to the publick.

Resolved, *nem. con.* That the house, with its speaker, do attend his grace the lord lieutenant with the said resolutions,

and desire his grace will be pleased to lay the same before his majesty, as the sense of this house.

From the MONITOR, Nov. 5.

IT has always been observed that, let the loss be ever so considerable, and the burden ever so intolerable, a fair examination, and a clear report of the cause of our misfortunes, so that the people saw and knew what they were doing, have always spirited them up to contribute cheerfully to the support of their king and country. Nor are the people more eager to inquire into miscarriages, and the conduct of their officers, than the brave and unfortunate are to put themselves upon the judgment of their country. They, like gold out of the fire, come more refined out of a fair and equitable inquiry. Men that have nothing to fear, nor to hide from publick view, will always advance their reputation by a faithful narrative of their actions before the guardians of liberty. And they who, when called upon to answer for their conduct, seek delays, and take sanctuary under any other protection than their own innocence, can never be acquitted of publick censure. As the matter stands at present (in relation to the late secret expedition) every voice is ready to ask, why did not the commander in chief imitate the brave Talmash, who, in a similar expedition against the same coast, but in much worse circumstances, told such another council of war, when they advised him not to land, *This advice comes too late: The honour of the English nation is at stake; and therefore I must and will land. I know that I sacrifice myself and the men; but it is necessary, and must be done, that both our enemies and allies must know, that even desperate undertakings cannot daunt English courage.* How much more gloriously did lieutenant-general Talmash die of his wounds at Plymouth, than any of those commanders, who since have forfeited their title to the love and esteem of our country; sullied the honour of our nation; disheartened our allies, and taught our enemies to despise our courage, by leaving that undone, which was necessary; and yielding to the advice of a council of war to preserve themselves, and sacrifice the honour of the British nation, by an abortive retreat from the seat of action?

From the HERALD, Nov. 3.

I WAS not so much surprized, as ashamed, at reading in our publick newspapers, a very little while ago, the following

following paragraph, among the articles translated from foreign Gazettes, viz. Lisbon, August 23. Mr. Hay, who has resided here these three years, as consul of the English nation, having received letters of credence by the last packet-boat, to succeed the late Mr. Castres, in quality of his Britannick majesty's envoy extraordinary at this court, had, the day before yesterday, his first audience, in that character, of the king, queen, and royal family, and, *to avoid the incumbrance of ceremonies*, it is regulated, that he shall *pay the first visit to all other foreign ministers*. This article of news, thus inserted in all the publick papers of Europe, I cannot look upon in any other light, than as intended for a national disgrace to us.—The crown of Great-Britain is an imperial one, of such dignity and antiquity, as not to yield the precedence to any other in the world. The honours and rank of it cannot be given up even by its royal wearers; and a subject, who presumes in any point to sacrifice them, incurs, by so doing, the penalty of *high crimes and misdemeanors*, if not of *high treason*. We want not instances in our annals, of impeachments being founded on such pleas.—To whatever lengths of humility a man's disposition may carry him in a private station, in a publick one can by no means, or in any shape, be endured: And if done from a poverty of spirit, or want of understanding, either of them more than sufficiently proves the unworthiness of the person for his office. But of all nations upon earth, Portugal is certainly the most improper for any such concessions to be made in. There, blood, rank, title, preference, all the circumstances of pride and pomp, are resolutely asserted, and obstinately persisted in. They weigh honours and qualities by grains and scruples, and recede from no points of preheminance or equality that they have any kind of pretence of claiming or adhering to. Nay, they will suffer any inconvenience, even want, disgrace, and misery, rather than publicly give way in appearances. When the count of Unhao, now Portuguese ambassador at the court of Madrid, first arrived at that city, he was made, probably by accident, to wait some time for the king's coaches that were, as is customary, to receive him. In return for which, as no affront, or even appearance of it, to his court might remain without satisfaction, when the count of Perelada, ambassador from Spain (he who was afterwards killed by the earthquake) arrived

at Lisbon, he was made to wait in the barge, that brought him across the Tagus, an equal time before the royal equipages came to convey him to his house. An instance, as striking as it is recent of their great regard to ceremonial decorum, and of their relenting and revenging the least violations of the r due therein. When count Rosenberg, a few years ago, went minister from the imperial court to that of Portugal, with power, it was said, for taking any character upon him; because he did not assume the title of ambassador, several of the Portuguese nobility declined visiting him, to avoid using the address of excellency, which was not due to his inferior character of minister only, tho' it was undeniably to his rank as count; but they said they were to know him only by his publick character; in which they probably thought he had degraded his private one.—A princess of the house of Holstein-beck is married there to Don Mansel de Souza Calhariz; but as her husband, tho' a nobleman, is not a titular, the ladies of quality will by no means address her with excellency; and therefore in speaking of her, or to her, only use the words, *Senhora Princessa*. Nay, so very scrupulous are they among one another, in always giving and taking their exact dues, that not many years ago, in a church-porch, an affront of that kind cost the late marquis of Minas his life; where being crowded by an inferior nobleman, he addressed him with worship instead of lordship: To which the other returning lordship instead of excellency, a quarrel ensued, in which the marquis was killed; and the other saved his life by proving he had received the first affront. There afterwards happened a very extraordinary dispute betwixt two noblemen; one a count, the other no titular, but who had served the office of viceroy in India: Their equipages meeting in a street too narrow for them to pass each other, neither of them would submit to back and give the way; so they patiently sat for several hours in their carriages, till the affair was referred to the king, and he had leisure to decide it; whose decision was, that they should both back, and take different ways: By which means their honours were preserved, and probably one, or both of their lives. But a still fresher and more unhappy instance has happened, to exemplify the effects of that spirit among them. At a French ball, where many of the Portuguese nobility were present, a dispute arose, while the company were at supper, betwixt Don

Don — Noronha, a son of the count of Arcos, and Don Antonio de Menezes, in which the former struck the latter; who, in return, had seized a bottle, and was going to repay the injury, by throwing it at his adversary's head; but was unfortunately prevented. Had he done it, his honour had been recovered; but as he could not, he remains with the indelible stain of a blow. Both were immediately laid under arrest; and, to prevent cool mischief, the aggressor was suffered to escape out of the kingdom; where he remains in miserable indigence, as his family is too poor to furnish him with the means for his decent existence; while the other remains in a state of so much infamy at home, that he cannot go to court, assist in any publick act, nor be received in any honourable company. For, till he has caused the man who struck him to be murdered, no nobleman will be seen by him, nor even sit down, or stay in a room where he finds him. Yet is this dishonoured young nobleman a man of sense, and of a worthy character; but he must, at all events, commit murder, or patiently submit to contempt. After the late dreadful earthquake, the starving exile wrote to Don Antonio, telling him, that he embraced that time of general distress and compassion to implore a reconciliation, and offering to make any satisfaction for the injury he had done him. But the offended's relations obliged him to sign a letter they took upon themselves to write in answer, which was such an one, as cut off all hopes of accommodation for ever. And with regard to that people, a late proceeding at our own court furnishes an instance how far a slight will be resented by particulars of them. When Marco Antonio de Azevedo, who had resided here for a considerable time as envoy from Portugal, was called home to enter upon the office of secretary of state, partly, it may be supposed, for his satisfactory conduct here, and partly by way of ingratiating ourselves with a man who was going to commence minister of state in his own country, the present made to him, on his departure, was double of what had been usually given to envoys on such occasions. His successor happened not to make himself so agreeable in his mission here; and, it is said, was removed at the desire of our court. And our ministers not thinking themselves interested in conferring obligations upon him, occasioned his being complimented only with the usual present; which he refused to accept, alledging, that he could not, nor would, appear in a light inferior

to that of his predecessor. An argument of great weight in his country, tho' not admitted to be such in ours. In fine, we were stiff, and he was rigid; so he quitted the kingdom without receiving any present at all. The matter was afterwards made up by the two courts, by their mutually agreeing never, in future, to make any present at all to each other's ministers; which was a compromise proper enough for the kingdoms. But unluckily for us (who are so abject to pay a court to that nation which they are no ways entitled to receive from us) this affronted minister has since raised himself to such a pitch of power at home, that he is said to govern there both king and kingdom. And as the Portuguese are characteristically tenacious of resentment, and eager pursuers of revenge, he is thought, in his present station, seldom to have missed an opportunity for the gratifying of both. To which motives are attributed, on that side of the water, the numberless embarrassments and oppressions our countrymen and commerce have suffered.

A Description of the Monument erected to the Memory of Sir PETER WARREN, lately opened in Westminster-Abbey, being the Performance of Roubiliac, with a curious PRINT thereof.

THE back-ground of the monument is the ensign of a ship. Fortitude, in the character of Hercules, is shewn carefully placing the bust of Sir Peter; Britannia, on the opposite side, in a reclining posture, with a countenance so amazingly expressive of sorrow, that the spectator is almost afraid to call the figure marble, so near has the artist approached to nature. Near the figure of Britannia is placed a cornucopia, pouring out riches and plenty; the workmanship of which is excellent, as is that of the ribband, star and arms of Sir Peter; but the drapery of Britannia exceeds every thing; that of the linen is extremely thin and delicate, and the lacing of her sandals so curiously wrought, that the marks appear as if an impression were made in real flesh; an excellence seldom observed to have been executed before, either by ancients or moderns. The attitudes of the figures are disposed with the greatest propriety, and, in short, the whole highly finished. As works of this kind, like pictures, are to be seen in a proper light, and at a proper distance; if we stand some paces from the monument, we view the whole to more advantage, we may afterwards approach nearer, and examine the nicety and elegance of the workmanship.



The monument to St. Peter Warren in Westminster Abbey. The monument is a large, rectangular structure with a central panel. On top of the panel sits a large, draped cloth that forms a sort of canopy. In the center of the panel is a seated figure of a man, presumably St. Peter Warren, wearing a military-style coat with a sash and a star on his chest. He is flanked by two muscular, winged figures, possibly representing Victory and Liberty. The entire group is set against a large, draped cloth backdrop. The base of the monument is inscribed with text.

The Monument of St. Peter Warren.
in Westminster Abbey.

Advice in regard to the CLERGY.

THE revival of religious influence among us, is what is wanted. To this end, the nature of the case directs us to turn our eyes more immediately on the teachers of religion. If these are a set of ambitious, selfish, and secular men, are they likely to teach the truths of the gospel in such sort, as to represent the interests of another life of more consequence to mankind than ease, affluence, and honour, in this world? Or if they should enforce the *narrow way* upon their audiences in the most pathetick terms, are they likely to be believed, unless their own practice corresponds to their doctrines? Be it granted, that our naval and military officers are men of pleasure, luxury, effeminacy, &c. yet, as they attend the court at certain times, to solicit their own advancement, they must observe numbers of churchmen who come there on the same errand, and too probably with as little apprehension of the real duties of their calling, as the said tars and redcoats*. Is it to be supposed, that when laymen of any class shall observe their guides of the church intriguing and bartering on all hands for mitres, stalls, fat livings, translations, pluralities, commendams, and so forth, and when they have got them, turning over the duty to ignorant, insufficient, or immoral curates and substitutes?—Is it, I say, to be supposed, that the layman will think Christianity is more his concern, than it is the concern of these men, who set up for teachers and examples of it? Begin your reformation then at this class. Send the bishops down to their dioceses, and the parochial clergy to their cures. Order every churchman to his proper post, and make it as penal to him to absent himself without leave, as it is for an officer of a marching regiment. Make no man a bishop, who has not gone thro' the personal exercise of the lowest and most laborious offices of his calling for seven years at least. Enact a good law against translations, pluralities, commendams, and particularly the deposition of bishops. Turn out all scandalous and insufficient ministers, if they do not reform after a first and second admonition. Let no man be ordained till he has passed thro' some reasonable state of probation. Take away all temptations from ambitious hypocrites, of subscribing what they do not believe, or perhaps understand; and let no man receive the hire who does no labour for it. Do these, and some things more, equally necessary for the

November, 1757.

interests and honour of Christianity, and I dare almost answer for the success of your reformation. For when the clergy see that they must be confined to a system of moderation and self denial, whether they will or no, the present set will endeavour to lay the same restraints on the avarice and sensuality of others, which are laid on their own, even tho' they should have no better motive for it than envy. Whilst they who are to succeed them hereafter, knowing these conditions to be indispensable, will sit down and count the cost; and such of them as find not the requisite gratifications for their desires in this profession, will seek it in some other, and leave this sacred province to those who are fitter and better prepared to undertake it; namely, to those who will take the oversight of the flock of God, not by constraint, but willingly—not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 506. In the Order of Time taken.

- T. Marie, a privateer, of 24 guns and 240 men.
- Montreal, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
- Josephe, from Bourd. for St. Domingo.
- Raquin, a priv. of 8 guns, and 80 men.
- Amiable Marie, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
- A brig from Martinico, for ditto.
- Union, from Marseilles, for Smyrna.
- A large Swede, laden with sugar and coffee.
- A privateer of 6 guns.
- Negrillon, from Rochelle, for Martinico.
- Marie Eleanore, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.
- A privateer of 6 guns and 47 men.
- Ditto of 4 guns and 34 men.
- The Ruby, a privateer of 22 nine pounders and 350 men.
- Henrie, from St. Maloes, for Louisbourg.
- Don Dieu, from Rochelle, for Mississippi.
- Jantille, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
- Sagatarie, from St. Domingo, for ditto.
- A row-boat privateer of 6 guns.
- Katherine, from Rochelle, for Cayenne.
- L'Acadie, from Bourdeaux, for Quebec.
- , from Nantz, for Louisbourg.
- A privateer of 16 guns.
- Jesus Marie Josephe, from Smyrna, for Marseilles.
- Victory, a privateer, of 26 guns and 300 men.
- Deux Soeurs, from Quebec.
- Prince Henrie, from Martinico, for Bourd.
- A Swede, from Marseilles, for Sallee.
- Les Deux Amis, from Bourd. for Brest.
- La Rose, with 620 barrels of flour.
- Duc d'Aguillon, a privateer of 24 ten pounders and 263 men.
- Dolphin, from Bayonne, for Cape Breton.
- Ruby, a privateer of 16 guns and 125 men.
- A sloop for Martinico.

A ship of 26 guns, and a brig, from Mar-
seilles, for Martinico.

A schooner from Rochelle, for Canada.

—, from Alexandria, for Marseilles.

A galliot hoy, with 260 pipes of brandy.

A privateer of 16 guns.

Ditto of 10 guns and 75 men.

Union, a privateer of 12 guns and 100 men.

A privateer of 10 guns.

Prince Noir, from Bourd. for Cape Breton.

Julie Pontall, from ditto, for Mississippi.

Comte de Gisors, a privateer of 10 guns
and 76 men.

—, from Marseilles, for Martinico.

Dauphine, of 18 guns, with 50 men, and
50 soldiers.

Jolie Galerie, 12 guns, 40 men, and 50
soldiers.

—, of 16 guns, 30 men, and 60 soldiers;
all three from Rochefort, for Louisbourg.

A privateer of 10 guns and 75 men.

Ardenceur, a priv. of 14 guns, and 84 men.

Difficile, ditto, of 8 guns and 84 men.

Prince, from Havre, for Louisbourg.

Lantore, a priv. of 8 guns, and 45 men.

A privateer of 10 guns.

Invincible privateer, of St. Maloes, of 26
guns and 286 men, by the Unicorn. (See
p. 258.)

Superbe and Renomee, with 500 soldiers
and sailors. (See p. 258.)

Marquis de Gal-flaute, a storeship, for
Louisbourg, of 14 six pounders.

Trois Amis, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.

Two Danes, one from Lisbon, and the other
from Genoa.

Jeune Esther, from Rochelle, for Louisbo.

Magdelaine, from ditto, for ditto.

Hirondelle, from Marseilles, for Martinico.

A privateer of 12 guns and 140 men.

—, from Nantz, for Granville.

A ship with timber, for Brest.

An Irish vessel, with lead and coals, for Do.

A small privateer of 4 guns.

Marquis Damone, a privateer of 16 guns
and 150 men.

Heureuse Union, from Havre, for Newfou.

Penelope, a priv. of 18 guns and 180 men.

A privateer of 40 guns.

Postillion, a privateer, burnt.

A privateer of 6 guns and 30 men.

St. Reine, Monnier, from St. Domingo, for
Marseilles.

L'Orange, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.

[To be continued in our next.]

The above bring our List down to May
last, 1757.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, con-
tinued from p. 506. In the Order of Time taken.

H OUSTON, Holme, from Liverpool, H
for Barbadoes.

Experience, Gibbard, from London, for
Genoa.

Jane and Anne, Leslie, from Bamf, for
Campvere.

A ship with provisions, from Waterford,
for Rotterdam.

Virgin, Carby, from Newfoundland, for
Leghorn.

Earl of Holderness, Stainson, from Valen-
tia, for London.

Good Intent, Thornton, from Seville, for
ditto.

Friendship, Brown, from Cork, for ditto.

A Thomas and David, Johnson, from New-
castle, for Malaga.

Lewis, Bean, from Barbadoes, for London.

Carolina, Doleman, from Bristol, for Jama.

Countess of Murray, Roxburgh, from Dun-
dee, for Bilbao.

Hardy, Favier, from New-York, for Amster.

Black Joke, Stubbs, from Gambia, for Bar-
badoes.

A Sunderland brigantine.

Elizabeth, Morris, from Cork, for Jamaica.

John and Mary, Sargent, from Southamp-
ton, for London.

Margaretta, Hornby, from Liverpool, for
London.

C Swan, Peacock, from Yarmouth, for Chester,
Rebecca, Bartlet, from Philadelphia, for
Barbadoes.

Mary-Anne, Mayler, from Cadiz, for Dublin.

Ranger, —, from Boston, for the Lee-
ward Islands.

The Venie, —, from Faro.

D Friendship, Dobbin, from St. Lucar, for
Dublin.

Providence, Newton, from South-Carolina,
for ditto.

Brilliant, Jefferys, from New-York, for
London.

Happy Jenny, Gordon, from Dumfries, for
Rotterdam.

E Three Friends, Fitzherbert, from Denia,
for London.

Mary, Printon, from Malaga, for Liverpool.

Rising Sun, Lawrence, for Amsterdam.

A Swede, for ditto, from London.

A brig of Lynn, and a sloop of Brighthelm-
stone.

Union, Way, from Chester, for London.

F Weston's Adventure, Lamb, from Seville,
for London.

Providence, Cole, from ditto, for ditto.

Forth, Brown, from Virginia, for Leith.

William and Mary, Bell, from Barbadoes,
for London.

Grace, Bible, from Cork, for St. Eustatia.

Mary and Martha, Nasum, of Liverpool.

G Hawke and Boscawen privateers.

Hunter, Parker, from Virginia, for Barbadoes.

Samuel, Embin, with 156 slaves.

Trial, Gullet, from Malaga, for Lynn.

Tuscany, Malone, from Falmouth, for Legh.

Old Simon, Boyson, from London, for the
Streights.

F Frederick and Sophia, Nielson, from ditto,
for ditto.

Gottenburg, Talberry, from ditto, for Do.

A Dane, from Rotterdam, for London.

Martha, Curry, from London, for Gibraltar.

Cambridge, Chambers, from London, for
Leith.

Duke Packet, from the Groyne.

Hanover Packet, for Lisbon.
 Dolphin ditto, from Holland.
 Dolly and Nancy, Wynn, from Jamaica,
 for London.

Peopseety, of Dartmouth.

A brig of 60 tons, laden with wines.

The Adventure, with cod and salmon.

Constantine priv. of 18 guns and 130 men.

Sea Nymph, Caswell, from Cadiz, for Falm.

Fox, Barker, from Seville, for London.

Blakeney, Valnight, from Boston, for ditto.

Trinity, Davey, from Alicant, for ditto.

Miltrea, M'Cleod, from Virginia, for Hull.

Shropshire, Wigg, from Jamaica, for Lond.

Anne, Hastop, from Rotterdam, for Dublin.

Just Reward, Alcock, of Southampton.

Seahorse, Judge, from Seville.

Charming Sally, Davenant, from Rhode

Island, for London.

Society, M'Carthy, from Malaga, for Bristol.

Minerva, Westlade, from South-Carolina,

for London.

Mary Anne, Salmon, from ditto, for ditto.

Swansey, Vaughan, from ditto, for ditto.

Osgood, Strahan, from Virginia, for London.

Conquest, Grimsted, from Cagliari, for

Yvica.

Friend's Goodwill, Fry, from Oporto, for

Dublin.

Elther, House, from Antigua, for N. York.

Duke, Shaw, from Glasgow, for Venice.

Dutchess of Beaufort, Oxford, from Jamaica,

for Bristol.

Molly, Lewis, from Virginia, for London.

Swift, —, from Lisbon, for London.

Katherine, Hanson, from Waterford, for

Cadiz.

Sally, Sullivan, from Cork, for the Leeward

Islands.

Elizabeth, Laws,

Miller of Mansfield,

Smith,

Friendship, Henry,

Martha and Mary,

Barker,

Endeavour, Keniady,

John and Philip, Sho

ple,

Amity's Encrease,

Clarke,

Friendship, Forstall, from Seville, for Dublin.

Peggy, Thompson, from Leghorn, for Cork.

Swallow, Lewis, from Marblehead, for St.

Eustatia.

Providence, Bone, from Fowey, for Barcelona.

Friendship, Coats, from South-Carolina, for

London.

—, from Virginia, for London.

Trevilles, Bursell, from Truro, for Valencia.

Hope, Bolitho, from South-Carolina, for

London.

Nancy, Durkill, from Seville, for London.

Alderney privateer, Oliver.

Anne privateer, Clarke.

Boston, English, from Boston, for Antigua.

Henrietta, Ross, from Lond. for St. Kitts.

—, Miller, from Philadelphia, for An-

tigua.

Kingston, Chesholme, from Cork, for St.
 Kitts.

Matthew, Storm, from Newcastle, for Do.

Martha, Oueherloney, from Boston, for

Barbadoes.

Anne and Peggy, M'Kenzie, from Belfast,

for Jamaica.

—, Wilson, from Cork, for Antigua.

Alethea, Jennings, from Bermudas, for Do.

John and George, Dean, from North-Caro-

lina, for London.

Flora, Mortimer, from Boston, for London.

Boston galley, White, from ditto, for ditto.

Blakeney privateer, of Guernsey.

Eliz. Horney, from Yarmouth, for Venice.

A Dane, with 270 hhds. of pilchards.

Rose, Denning, from Exeter, for Gibraltar.

Madeira merchant, Clapp, from Madeira,

for London.

Charming Martha,

Chisman,

Charming Nancy,

White,

Sufanna, Nicholson,

Sally, Kennion, from Jamaica, for London.

Virgin, —, from Bilbao, for Newfoundl.

Anne, Livingston, from Rotterdam, for

South-Carolina.

John, Wills, from St. Kitts, for Carolina.

Swan, Monflow, from Bristol, for Jamaica.

Minerva, Hunter, from Hull, for Koningsb.

Elizabeth, Deften, from Zant, for London.

Hammet, —, from Majorca, for Cagliari.

Peggy, Leonard, from Cadiz, for Bristol.

Martin and Euphan, Clifton, from Yar-

mouth, for Leith.

Euphan and Peggy, Walker, from Do for Do.

True Briton, Halliday, from Whitehaven,

for Southampton.

Prince William, Mackland, from London,

for —.

Speedwell, Hooper, from South-Carolina,

for London.

Elizabeth Masters, from Zant, for ditto.

Betsey, Coleman, from Demia, for Bristol.

F A bilander, from Rotterdam, for Dublin.

Diligence, Key, from ditto, for Dundee.

Two Sisters, Sikes, from Do, for Arbroath.

Phenix, Read, from Lime, for Leith.

Hope, Williamson, from Rotterd. for Belfast.

Betsey, Huffed, from Lond. for Montrose.

John and Philip, dean, a coaler.

Frederick, —, ditto.

G Robert and Martha, Pinner, ditto.

Industrious Bee, —, ditto.

Molly, Moore, from Gottenburgh, for

Newcastle.

Duke Packet, for Jamaica.

Dodgson, Duane, from South-Carolina, for

London.

H Merlin sloop of war.

Tuscany, Goddard, from Zant, for London.

Mermaid, Smith, from ditto, for ditto.

Betsey, M'Ardel, from ditto, for Bristol.

Elizabeth, Williams, from Cadiz, for Falm.

Mary and Martha, Bready, from London,

for Jamaica.

[To be continued in our next.]

My fond shepherds of late were so
blest, Their fair nymphs were so happy and gay, That each night
they went safely to rest, And they mer—ri—ly sung thro' the
day. But ah! what a scene must appear? Must the sweet rural
pastimes be o'er? Shall the tabor, the tabor, no more strike the
ear? Shall the dance on the green be no more?

3.
Must the flocks from their pastimes be led,
Must the herds go wild straying abroad?
Shall the looms be all stopp'd in each shed,
And the ships be all moor'd in each road?

4.
Must the arts be all scatter'd abroad,
And shall commerce grow sick of her tide?
Must religion expire on the ground,
And shall virtue sink down by her side?

The ROVER fix'd. A SONG.

FROM fair to fair, I've rang'd around,
As Cupid threw his dart;
For still some kind defect I found,
That did recal my heart.
With pleasing joy I Phillis view'd,
But long she did not reign;
For when I found she was a prude,
I left her with disdain.
To Chloe then I thought to fix,
(For so the god decreed)
But when I saw the coquet's tricks,
I soon again was freed.

The voice I prais'd, when Sylvia sung,
'Twas a mere am'rous fit,
Aurelia's money pleaded strong,
But then she wanted wit.
Now thanks to fate, no more I rove,
From this, or that, to t'other;
No more a face, or voice I love,
But Nancy altogether.
In her alone, all charms combine,
And what is best d'you see;
'Tis not in vain I sigh and whine,
For she, kind girl! loves me.
Mofco, 1756.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1757.

A MOURNING PASTORAL.

*—inducite fontibus umbras,
Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen.*

WHERE Allen's stream his winding
course pursues, [Muse;
Two youthful shepherds court the Sylvan
What time sweet Philomel her strains begun,
And Thetis' breast receiv'd the glowing sun.
Come —, with all the Muses in thy
train,

And hear the warblings of the Dorick strain;
Pleas'd with the shades, to rural scenes
descend,

Nor scorn the title of the Muse's friend!

Daphnis. What happier scenes detain the
tuneful maids, [shades?
His fair wave, — or Thames' sequester'd
Allen — thy streams with equal lustre shine,
And Thame surveys less beauteous vales
than thine.

Hylas. Gay bloom'd the vales, when Pol-
lio touch'd the strings,
And ev'ry woodland warbler clapt his wings,
When Pollio touch'd the strings, — the Muses
came;

And ev'ry lyre forsook the banks of Thame.
But where is now the verdure of the
plain, [train?

The grove's sweet minstrels — and the virgin
Pollio with thee the blooming scene we lose,
The choir of warblers, and the virgin Muse.

Daphnis. Hylas — beneath this willow shade
recline,
Let Pollio's praise inspire the plaintive line.

Descend, ye sisters, of the tuneful throng,
Let Pollio's praise inspire the warbling song.

Hylas. Say ye, harmonious maids, where
Pæan stray'd,

When Pollio languish'd, and implor'd his aid?
Sweet Hyacinth did all his care employ,
The pious god still mourn'd the lovely boy;
In distant shades he grac'd his festal day,
With annual offerings, and a plaintive lay.

Say, O ye Muses, where your Pollio roves,
Who gave fresh verdure to the smiling groves?
No more accordant to the lyre he sings,
A willow bough receives his silent strings.

O early lost! the sedge Allen mourns,
His Naiads weep from all their crystal urns;
Once in these shades deign'd harmony to dwell,
Next echo came, and fixt her vocal cell;
Here the wild lark first hail'd the blushing day,
And linnets clos'd it with their ev'ning lay.

Ah, where's the social daughter of the
plain? [the swain:
Sweet echo where? — in shades she mourns
Pollio for thee the warblers cease to play,
The morning chorus, and the ev'ning lay.

Where Flora are thy beauteous files with-
drawn? [flawn?

Will they no more with fragrance scent the
No more the flow'rs the shining gold diffuse,
Nor gather sweetness from descending dews;
Pollio — for thee, sweet Hyacinthus grieves,
And deeper tinctures stain his purple leaves:
See there, Narcissus, o'er the stream unfold,
And tinge the current with his falling gold;
The Naiads melt with pity as he mourns,
And plate his relicks in their crystal urns.

See

See where yon cypress nods his fatal green,
And weeping crouds encrease the solemn scene;
His mournful boughs o'er Pollio's tomb he
rears, [tears.
And shepherds lave it with their grateful
Reclining o'er his tomb each pensive maid,
Weeps as she reads this tribute to his shade:
"Pollio lies here—his name Cornubia loves,
And mourns the youth thro' all her wi-
dow'd groves; [swains,
Well may she mourn—his lyre refin'd her
And call'd the welcome Muses to her plains."

Daphnis. O cease to mourn—my breast
exults with joy,

Immortal youth adorns the lovely boy;
Still studious of the lyre, he tunes the string,
In groves fresh blooming with immortal spring;
Still the gay pastures, and the swains he loves,
Protects their flocks, and guards his native
groves.

Pollio—the firstlings of my fold are thine,
Thine the first produce of the monthly vine:
Here shall Cornubia's fairest daughters bring,
The fairest snow-drops of the genial spring;
Here at thy tomb their grateful songs shall pay,
Their annual rites, and hail thy festal day.

Thus sung the swains, in concert with the
tale,

Of fighting turtles that frequent the vale:
In concert thro' the woods the breezes play,
And Philomela join'd a moving lay.

Cornwall. F. J. H.

ADVICE to a CLERGYMAN.

IF to preferments heights you wish to climb,
Rightly your applications learn to time;
Be bold, with winning arts, the great beseege,
And flatter those, who can your hopes oblige:
So shall you gain the honours of the gown,
Prebends, and sinecures, shall be your own;
Or if propitious fortune wait thy vows,
The radiant mitre shall infold thy brows.
But learn one dang'rous quicksand to avoid,
The shoal on which have thousands been
destroy'd: [breast,
Drive love, for ever, from your guarded
That foe to human happiness, and rest:
Suppress his first emotions with disdain,
For if you once admit him, he will reign;
And then too late, you'll find promotion fly,
You'll in some country cure obscurely die.
Attend to truth, in ev'ry age you'll find,
This passion still the bane that damps the
mind: [your own,
Then warn'd, beware, and keep your heart
"Love and ambition never shar'd a throne."

A. A. A.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, 1757.
By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq. Poet Laureat.

CHORUS.

REJOICE, ye Britons, hail the day!
And consecrate to Cæsar's birth the lay.

DUETTE.

Cæsar, with ev'ry virtue crown'd,
And for the mildest reign renown'd,
With power paternal finds the art,
Of winning to his will the heart.

A I R.

So mild, so sweet, is Cæsar's sway,
So void of all annoy;
That when we best obey,
Then, then we most enjoy.
From this auspicious harmony,
Our gracious Cæsar's sway,
Makes grateful Britain gay,
And life itself a jubilee.

RECITATIVE.

So when Apollo sings,
Sweetly he sweeps the suasive lyre;
While to his voice attun'd, the strings
A joyous harmony inspire.

RECITATIVE.

Never was sure more proof of grace divine,
Than long with life to let such virtue shine;
This grace has Cæsar long enjoy'd,
And long to mend the world employ'd.

A I R.

From hence, to ages, fame shall tell,
No subject e'er had cause,
To guard his sacred laws,
Or love their patriot King so well.

RECITATIVE.

Thus while we boast his length of days,
We dignify his praise;
Nor can we more of heaven intreat,
Than what our annual vows repeat.

VERSE and CHORUS.

Ah!—late and glorious may he go,
To heavenly realms resign'd;
When long renown'd below,
His godlike reign has bless'd mankind.

*Sung by Mr. VERNON, at the Entertainment
given by the Governors and Guardians of the
Foundling Hospital, to the Artists in Paint-
ing and Sculpture, &c. according to annual
Custom on Nov. 5.*

The Progress of the SISTER ARTS.

An ODE. By Mr. BOYCE.

IN pensive mood Britannia sate.
Her speaking looks upbraided fate,
The skies she thus address:
My sons, oh Jove I are brave and free,
To them all nations bend the knee,
With ev'ry virtue blest.

Here golden commerce courts the Strand,
Here temp'rate seasons cheer the land,

The harvest is our own:
But science here with languor darts,
The arts, the heaven-directed arts,
Are here, alas! unknown.

In climes, where freedom's put to flight,
Where error clouds religion's light,

There genius most has shin'd:
The deathless palms of merit grace,
Italia's sons, and Gallia's race,
The meanest of mankind.

The pow'r supreme attentive heard,
The pray'r the plaintive queen prefer'd,
He gave th' assenting nod:

Again Corregio's genius liv'd,
The warmth of Claude Lorrain reviv'd,
And Titian's own'd the god.

Diffus'd

Diffuse, he cry'd, o'er Britain's Isle,
Let there the soul of painting smile
Transcendent, all refin'd;
A noble portion Hayman caught,
Soon picture started from his thought,
And hist'ry won his mind.

The spirit glow'd in Hogarth's heart,
He rose Cervantes of the art,
And boasts unrival'd praise:
Th' impulsive flame a Lambert warm'd,
With nature's rural beauties charm'd,
He wears eternal bays.

A Scott confess'd th' inspiring ray,
The rolling bark, the wat'ry way,
Assent the master's hand:
And Reynolds felt the sacred beam,
Lo, portrait more than picture seem,
It breathes at his command!

Jove gave to Mason Shakespear's fire,
And then consign'd him Maro's lyre,
The Muses all rejoice:
And with Corelli's magick-art,
With pow'rful sound to charm the heart,
He tun'd the soul of Boyce.

Like Phoebus, rising in the east,
Expanding wide, from breast to breast,
The bright'ning rays disperse:
See others take as glorious aim,
And mount, with vary'd taste, to fame,
For Painting, Musick, Verse.

The Sister Arts from such great source,
With emulation's aiding force,
Their ancient worth regain:
And hark! fair Truth, with rapture cries,
Behold perfection's sun arise!
It shines in Brunswick's reign.

But oh! the din of war alarms!
An injur'd nation calls "To Arms;"
Ye heav'ns, decree success:
Then Peace shall come, with olive crown'd,
And scatt'ring various treasures round,
Our arts, our country bless.

From F. W. a young Gentleman of Fourteen, to
Miss A. C. of B—, a young Lady nearly
the same Age.

IN infant strains permit me, fairest maid,
To soothe thy heart, and to intreat your aid;
At ev'ry letter which you deign to send,
I feel—more than the transport of a friend;
Whenever I hear your name, my heart beats
high,
And when I see you, all is extasy:
Whence all these thrillings of my infant heart?
Whence all the joy you give? oh! whence
the smart? [agree,
Whence but from love?—And yet all men
Childhood and age are from his empire free:
Thus reason bids me what I feel disclaim,
And makes me change (tho' not the thing)
the name:
I feel 'tis love! but must that name suppress,
And only term it, friendship in excess:
Yet tho' our years admit a longer stay,
My heart forebodes 'tis more than children's
play.

Our riper years the smiling god may please,
The seeds are sown, and will with years
increase.

[prove,
O smile, thou fairest, and these strains ap-
And what is friendship now, may soon be lov.

On seeing a BUTTERFLY light upon a gaily
dressed young LADY.

FLutt'ring gaudy roving creature,
With thy likeness thou hast met;
Could'st thou but with language greet her,
Sure your thoughts would nicely hit.
Constant whirl, and empty pastime,
Gaudy objects are your joy;
The eye to take, and idly waste time,
Is the whole of your employ.
Gay and giddy, both alike;
Alike your end will quickly come;
But let this thought the fair one strike,
What will after be her doom.

W. S.

On WOMAN.

*Che mentre sta à mirar gli occhi, e le chiome,
Si sente il cuor ferito, e non sa come.*

Ariost. C. 11. St. 66.

For while he gaz'd upon her looks, her eyes,
He found his heart was smitten with surprize,

WHEN nature form'd the sleeping dust,
And in it breath'd the soul of man;
Her work, tho' noble, seem'd as yet,
Th' imperfect embryo of her plan.

His soul was pure, with sense 'twas fraught;
His mind was temper'd from above:
But joys insipid these produce,
When forc'd in solitude to rove.

Quick to her thought invention came,
How to compleat this half-design:
For instantly she plies her hand,
To form an object more divine.

With wonder view th' amazing skill!
For time does ev'ry work repair;
A form appears of perfect mould,
Divinely bright, divinely fair!

As di'monds in their rough-hewn dress,
No worth, no excellence, can claim;
But polish'd by the artist's hand,
Acquire the choicest, dearest fame.

So woman, when refin'd again,
From off the clay that man was made;
Shines forth the glory of the world,
And crowns the whole, tho' last delay'd.
See, what attractive charms adorn
The beauteous features of her face!
See, ev'ry smiling dimple please!
And ev'ry motion add a grace!

Charms, such as these, inspir'd the youth,
Whose soul was fill'd with rising joy;
What time he stole the blooming maid,
Which caus'd the ruins of old Troy.

And who can blame the glorious theft?
E'en gods themselves that passion fires:
Apollo's drawn by Daphne's charms,
To taste those sweets which love inspires.

How oft has thund'ring Jove repos'd,
His weary limbs beneath the shade?
When lock'd in some fair virgin's arms,
In human shape and dress array'd?

Learn

Learn how the sparkling lustre, fir'd
 The youthful shepherd's am'rous eyes;
 When beauty's magick pow'r obtain'd,
 For Venus the contested prize.
 'Tis here, indeed, the wise and grave,
 In this enchanting net are caught;
 Tho', Cynic like, they snarl and rail,
 And all their heart's with malice fraught.
 For great and pleasing sure's the charm!
 That can o'er justice self prevail:
 If woman pleads, the law's annull'd;
 And beauty turns the threat'ning scale.
 Then let not man usurping boast,
 To him superior pow'r is giv'n;
 Woman's ordain'd to bless the world,
 And rule o'er hearts from earth to heav'n.

The following Lampoon upon our m-d-e-ry Gentlemen has been bandied about at Bath.

AS Q—n and beau N— were discoursing
 of late,
 The Grand Expedition came into debate:
 "I'll tell you, says Q—n, why our bravery
 droops, [troops.
 'Tis because we want men to lead on our
 Oar chiefs are a parcel of sh—n a—e boys,
 Scarce wean'd from the go-cart, and play-
 ing with toys:
 More fit for a nurse than the army, by G—:
 Instead of a pike, 'Zounds! I'd give 'em a
 red."

A S O N G.

WHEN Corydon, a youthful swain,
 By wanton Cupid first was slain,
 He pierc'd the air with sighs and moans,
 The woods resounded with his groans;
 But Sally! Sally! much to blame,
 Despis'd, alas! the shepherd's flame.
 The swain thus treated, does no more
 Proud Sally's pity now implore;
 His flame's forgot, with joy he sings,
 No more with love the valley rings;
 Then Sally! Sally! less severe,
 Won'd fain have him, but he not her!
 Take warning then, ye British fair,
 Least haughty Sally's fate you share!
 And shou'd the god of love inspire,
 Two honest hearts with mutual fire;
 By foolish pride, ne'er Love provoke,
 For he's a god, that does not joke.

Mosco, 1756.

J. R.

VERSES, by a Gentleman, on bearing two Ladies distinguished at the Playhouse.

NO friend to speak to, quite a stranger
 there,
 To all that pass'd, I lent a willing ear;
 Heard how my neighbours dealt their praise
 or blame, [their name:
 How others pleas'd their taste, and what
 Soon with a ravish'd ear, I heard them tell,
 How dear Amanda did the rest excel;
 Easy her shape, each feature how compleat,
 There's something in her exquisitely sweet,

To soft Cleora, much of praise thought due,
 Second to none she was, but only you;
 The form alone can please the stranger's eye,
 The beauties of the mind concealed lye;
 By strangers then, nought more could be
 express'd,
 My ready fancy soon supply'd the rest:
 I view'd thee then, did with new wonder
 gaze, [praise:
 With theirs, in rapture, join'd my silent
 The dear ideas which thy name inspires,
 Play'd round my heart, and kindled warm
 fires.
 Such was thy dress, thy dignity, thy air,
 Methought I saw new charms, new graces
 there: [shine,
 Now whilst I call these bright perfections
 O, sooth my pride, and let me call 'em mine:
 If truly mine, so great my joy would be,
 Could angels envy, they would envy me.

R. SAYGRACE.

E P I G R A M.

NOKES went, he thought, to Stiles's
 wife to bed, [Read:
 Nor knew his own was laid there in her
 Civilian's! is the child he then begot,
 To be allow'd legitimate, or not?

*Inscription on the Monument to the Memory of
 Sir PETER WARREN, in Westminster-
 Abbey. (See p. 552.)*

Sacred to the memory of
 Sir PETER WARREN,
 Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red
 squadron of the British fleet, and
 member of parliament
 For the city and liberty of Westminster.
 He derived his descent from an ancient fa-
 mily of Ireland:

His fame and honours from his virtues and
 abilities.

How eminently those were displayed,
 With what vigilance and spirit they were
 exerted

In the various services wherein he had the
 honour to command,

And the happiness to conquer,
 Will be more properly recorded in the an-
 nals of

GREAT-BRITAIN.
 On this tablet affection with truth must say,
 That deservedly esteemed in private life,
 And universally renowned for his publick
 conduct,

The judicious and gallant officer
 Possessed all the amiable qualities of the
 friend,

The gentleman, and the christian;
 But the ALMIGHTY,

Whom alone he feared, and whose gracious
 protection

He had often experienced,
 Was pleas'd to remove him from a place of
 honour,

To an eternity of happiness,
 On the 29th day of July, 1752,
 In the 49th year of his age.

T H E

* Alluding to the story of the lady that was condemned to be put to death; but standing up to make
 her defence, the power of beauty so far prejudiced her judges in her favour, that they cancelled the
 verdict they had given, and absolved her from the punishment of the law.

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, October 29.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, the princess dowager and her family, came to town, from Kew, for the winter.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made to *address his majesty on the miscarriage of the late expedition to the coast of France*, and, after some debate, the lord mayor was asked by a member of the court, if any information had been given to his lordship of an inquiry being intended to be made touching the said miscarriage: In answer whereto his lordship informed the court, "That on Monday evening, Oct. 31, 1757, William Blair, Esq; (one of the clerks of his majesty's most Hon. privy council) came to the Mansion-house, and acquainted him, that he waited on the lord mayor, to let him know his majesty had given proper directions for an inquiry to be forthwith made into the behaviour of the commanding officers in the late expedition against France, and the cause of the miscarriage of the said expedition, and that such inquiry would be carried on, and prosecuted with the utmost expedition and vigour; or to that effect." Whereupon after some short debate, the motion was withdrawn. The court then took into consideration the balance of 4189l. of the bridge-master's account down to Lady-day, and ordered 3500l. Bank annuities, 1757, to be purchased out of the said balance, and that the comptroller of the Bridge-house lands shall, before the first of December, see that the balance down to the first instant be put into the iron chest, and that he should, for the future, do so every month. A report, from the committee of the city lands, in relation to the disposal of the place of auditor of the city accounts, was read, and the court agreed with the report, that the said place should be annihilated. A petition from Allen Evans, Esq; and Alexander Sheafe, Esq; was read, desiring the court would agree to let the suit between this city, and each of the said gentlemen for not taking upon them the office of sheriff, be determined by the issue of one writ of error, upon which the court came to a resolution to reject their petition.

MONDAY, 7.

The Virginia and Maryland fleet, making about 26 sail, arrived in the Downs.

TUESDAY, 8.

Began, at the judge advocate general's in Privy-Garden, the enquiry into the conduct of the officers in the late secret expedition.

November, 1757.

Two dwelling-houses, with other buildings, were consumed by fire, at Daventry, in Northamptonshire.

St. James's. About noon, his majesty, and the rest of the royal family, came from Kensington, to reside here for the winter.

Admiralty-Office. Letters received from vice-admiral Holburne, dated New-York, at sea, the 29th and 30th of September, gave an account, that, on the 24th of the same month, being then about ten leagues south of Louisbourg, towards the evening of that day, it began to blow very hard at east; but veering round to the southward, it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued violent till near eleven next day, in which time ten ships of the line were dismasted; whereof the following eight, with rear-admiral Sir Charles Hardy and commodore Holmes, are arrived at Spithead and Portsmouth, viz.

	Guns.		Guns.
Invincible	74	Nassau	64
Grafton	70	Sunderland	60
Devonshire	66	Windsor	60
Captain	64	Eagle	60

The other two ships, with the rest of the squadron (except the Tilbury, which is feared to be lost) remain with vice-admiral Holburne.

The following is an account of the ships that sustained losses in the late hurricane in North-America: The Windsor lost 16 guns; the Newark six guns; the Kingston 16 guns; the Nottingham 12 guns and her mizen-mast; the Invincible three men, and her main and mizen-masts; the Captain and Sunderland, their main and mizen-masts; the Nightingale four men, 20 guns, and her mizen-mast; the Cruiser three men, 10 guns, and mizen-mast.

From what we can further gather concerning this hurricane, it appears, that the storm lasted fourteen hours. When it began, the fleet was about 40 leagues from Louisbourg; and towards the end of it, the ships were within two miles of the rocks and breakers; so that, had not the wind suddenly shifted from south-east to south-west, they would, in all human probability, have been drove ashore, and totally lost.

The Tilbury of 60 guns, is said to be lost, and the French fleet suffered also greatly in Louisbourg harbour.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

His majesty, in council, ordered, the parliament, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 15, to be further prorogued to Thursday, the first day of December next. (See p. 458.)

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Asgill, Knt. attended with the usual pomp, went in the new state-coach, lately purchased by the al-

dermen below the chair, drawn by six roan horses, from Guildhall to the Three Cranes, and from thence, attended by the city barges, &c. to Westminster, where he was sworn into the office of lord mayor of this city, before the barons of the Exchequer, and afterwards returned to Guildhall, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which several of the nobility, and great officers of state, &c. were present.

Several houses were consumed by fire, at Limehouse.

The bounties to seamen, &c. who shall voluntarily enter themselves in the Navy, were continued to January 14 next. (See p. 458.)

THURSDAY, 10.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 75th year of his age, it was observed at court and elsewhere, with the usual congratulations and rejoicings.

TUESDAY, 15.

Whitehall. The Dutch mails arrived this afternoon, have brought letters from his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia, dated at Leipzig the 6th instant, with an account, that the day before, his Prussian majesty had attacked the combined army under prince Soubise, near Weissenfels, and entirely defeated them, with the loss of their baggage and artillery. (See p. 523.)

WEDNESDAY, 16.

Admiralty-Office. On the second of this month, capt. Lockhart, in his majesty's ship Tartar, of 28 guns and 200 men, after a chase of near 30 hours, and an engagement of three hours, took the Melampe, a French privateer of Bayonne, of 700 tons, and 36 guns and 320 men. The Tartar, when she first began the chase, was in company of several of the king's ships, but during her engagement, and when the privateer struck, she was hardly in sight of them from their mast heads. During the chase, capt. Lockhart retook a prize belonging to the privateer, called the Princess Amelia, bound to Halifax, with provisions. And on the 29th of last month, took another privateer, called the Countess of Gramont, of 18 guns and 155 men.

His majesty's ship the Antelope, commanded by capt. Saumarez, which put into Plymouth the 11th instant, had also taken a privateer of Bayonne, of 22 guns and 220 men.

THURSDAY, 17.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and agreed to, That the thanks of the court should be presented to the late lord mayor, for his wife and prudent administration in general, and in particular for enforcing several good laws during his mayoralty, which have been of great service to the inhabitants of this city. At the said court, the number of lamps for each ward in this city was agreed upon, and the court came to a reso-

lution, that the price for lighting each lamp for the ensuing year, shall not exceed 18s.—A petition from the protestant inhabitants of Thorne, in Poland, to the city of London, was likewise read, praying for assistance to build a church in Thorne, which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Henry Clarke, was executed at Tyburn pursuant to his sentence. (See p. 513.)

The Falkland man of war, with her convoy, having on board the troops from Cork, are safely arrived in South-Carolina.

Several spies have been lately taken up and are securely lodged, who had taken plans of our fortified towns, &c. and were just departing to carry their intelligence to the enemy.

The mob, at Newcastle, in Staffordshire have risen on account of the high price of corn, and four of them were killed by the soldiers, and many wounded, before they would disperse: At Manchester they pulled down two corn mills, and 12 were killed, and many wounded: At Stockport they sold the farmers grain at their own prices, and honestly accounted for the money afterwards.

By a statute lately made for preventing clandestine marriages in the Isle of Man amongst other things it is enacted, "That if a marriage shall be solemnized in any other place within the Isle, or dominions thereof, than in a church, unless by special licence obtained of some person properly authorized, the marriage shall be void; and the person who solemnized it, if he lawfully exercises any ministerial function within the Isle, shall be transported for 14 years, and if he be a foreigner, stranger, and not of the ministry of the Isle, he is to be exposed with his ears nailed to the pillory on the next court day of general goal delivery after conviction, from twelve to one o'clock, and his ears are to be cut off, and he returned to prison, until the governor shall think fit to release him, on his paying a fine, not exceeding 50l."

Dublin, Oct. 22. Last Thursday the gentlemen of this city, laid before the Dublin Society, a specimen of alum ore, which has been lately discovered in the county of Donnegal, where there is a large mine, property of the said gentlemen, who intend immediately to erect a manufactory, as the mine is conveniently situated for it, it is hoped their undertaking will meet with success.

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. We hear from Aberdeen, that on Wednesday the 19th about eight o'clock at night, the people who were leading their cows in the streets were suddenly surprized with a large meteor or ball of fire, which darted itself with great velocity towards the east, and mined the whole visible hemisphere. The blaze was but short; and the whole

son, which before was pretty clear, of a sudden was clouded and heavy; some flashes of lightning, and a peal of thunder, followed soon after.

In the Antigua Gazette of the third of September, there is a list of 97 English vessels taken, and carried into Guardaloupe, from August, 1756, to the latter end of July, 1757. And it is said, that about 30 more have been taken since that time, and sent in there, whose names had not come to hand.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. **M**R. Robertson, an eminent jeweller, was married to Miss Love, with a fortune of 20,000l.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. to Miss Clut-
terbuck, heiress of the late Thomas Clut-
terbuck, Esq;

— Hutchinson, Esq; to Miss Cole,
with a fortune of 10,000l.

2. James Gaurel, Esq; to Miss Forecastle.

4. Tho. Bradshaw, Esq; to Miss Wilson.

Edmund Blewitt, of Monmouthshire, Esq;

Miss Jenkins, of Keyra, with a fortune
of 20,000l.

William Airay, jun. Esq; to Miss Bagnall.

12. John Lamb, Esq; to Miss Colling-
wood, of Windsor.

13. Edward Gore, Esq; to lady Mostyn,
Relict of Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart.

16. Christopher Macmurdo, of Berwick,
Esq; to Miss Sophia Meredith.

17. John Walter, Esq; to Miss Walker.

20. Mr. Shropshire, bookseller, in New-
bond-Street, to Miss Babb, of Hendon.

24. Tho. Nuthall, Esq; to Mrs. Custance.
Harry Johnson, Esq; to Miss Hill, of
Bedford.

Summers Clerk, Esq; to Miss Hammond.

26. Mr. Benjamin Baldwin, apothecary,
Fetter-lane, to Miss Stacy.

Oct. 26. Lady of Sir Benjamin Tyson,
rt. was delivered of a son and heir.

27. — of George Colebroke, Esq; of
daughter.

28. Mrs. Burriish, a gardener's wife, of
attersea, of four children; ten months
she was delivered of three children,
which makes seven in the year.

Nov. 12. Lady Feverham, of a daughter.

13. Countess of Essex, of a son.

Lady Hyde, of a son.

18. — of Sir Edward Williams, of
Angoid Castle, in Brecknockshire, Bart.
a son and heir.

21. Baroness Munchausen, of a daughter.
Lady of Robert Wood, Esq; under secre-
tary to the Right Hon. William Pitt, of a
daughter.

— of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor,
a daughter.

— of Humphry Sturt, Esq; member
Dorset, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

25. **L**ADY of alderman Janssen.
She was daughter of colonel
Allegre.

26. Lady of the lord chief justice Willes.

28. Thomas Brooks, Esq; in the commis-
sion of the peace for Staffordshire.

James Towers, Esq; principal of his ma-
jesty's ewry.

Mr. Tho. Hartwell, in partnership with
Mr. Beazley, an eminent brewer of Clerk-
enwell.

29. Stephen Stiles, of Kensington Gravel-
Pits, Esq;

Lord John Drummond, commonly called
Duke of Perth.

Capt. Jones, of the third regiment of
foot guards, heir to the late gen. Skelton.

30. Edward Vernon, Esq; member for
Ipswich, and formerly an admiral of his
majesty's fleet, whose gallant behaviour at
Porto-Bello, Chagre, &c. will ever redound
to the reputation of the British arms; and
whose patriotick spirit as a senator, will
endear his memory to the British nation.
Our former volumes contain a compleat
history of the admiral, whilst he commanded
in the fleet, to which we refer our readers.
He was in the 73d year of his age.

31. William Perry, of Penhurst, in Kent,
Esq;

Nov. 2. Counsellor Hayward, of Thavies-
Inn.

2. Hutton Perkins, Esq; late secretary to
the lord chancellor Hardwicke.

Joseph Burton, of Stratford upon Avon,
Esq;

Rev. Dr. Blackhall, chancellor of Exeter,
son of the late bishop Blackhall.

7. Rev. Dr. Aubrey, archdeacon of Wells.

8. Edmund Charles Blomberg, Esq; one
of his majesty's equerries.

Rev. Mr. Whitehall, vicar of Enfield,
and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

9. Christopher Eamonson, of Bartlet-
square, Esq;

Corbin Willbram, Esq; lately arrived from
Antigua.

James Barnard, Esq; lord mayor of York
in 1735 and 1752.

10. Titus Dubois, Esq; an eminent jewel
merchant.

13. John Waller, Esq; master of St. Ca-
therine's, member for Wycomb, Bucks.

Thomas Barnard, Esq; secretary to the
Lottery-office.

John Floyer, Esq; senior alderman of Li-
verpool.

Relict of the late Sir James Thornhill.

14. George Watkins, of Caerdiff, in
Glamorganshire, Esq;

16. Sir Thomas Samwell, of Bradding,
in Northamptonshire, Bart. Succeeded by
his eldest son, now Sir Tho. Samwell, Bart.

17. Mr. Isaac Merryweather, master of
the Saracen's Head Inn, Friday-Street.

18. Relict of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

Mr. William Camden, of Hornsey, for-
merly a noted watch-spring maker.

19. Henry Swayland, Esq; a rear-admi-
ral on half-pay.

4 B 2 James

James Heart, of Chinkford, in Essex, Esq;
Peter Bower, Esq;
Josiah Wollaston, of Lowesby-Hall, in
Leicestershire, Esq;

20. Philip Faulkner, of Cockermouth, Esq;

21. Right Hon. lady Feverham.

Dukes Parsons, Esq; formerly deputy au-
ditor of the imprests.

Miss Anne Pulley, of Dursley, in Glou-
cestershire.

23. Mr. Dodson, master of the mathe-
matical school, at Christ's-hospital, and
F. R. S.

24. John Reeve, of Charterhouse-square,
Esq; who some years since fined for sheriff.

26. John Horne, Esq; formerly gover-
nor of Bombay.

Sept. 2. Hon. col. William Fairfax, pre-
sident of the council in Virginia.

At the beginning of September Jonathan
Belcher, Esq; governor of New-Jersey, at
Elizabeth town, in that colony.

Charles Barton, Esq; an eminent planter,
at Antigua.

Anne Dobson, at Newcastle, aged 104.

On the 18th of October, at Paris, M. de
Reaumur, member of the academy of sci-
ences of Paris, F. R. S. &c. well known
to the learned and philosophical world.

On Oct. 24, at Bristol, Henry Forbes,
Esq; an eminent merchant at Barbadoes.

On Oct. 25, the learned Benedictine, fa-
ther Augustus Calmet, aged 86, at his ab-
bey of Senones, in France. He published
near 60 volumes in his life-time.

In October, at Malaga, Mr. John Froome,
an eminent merchant.

Major Dugal Campbell, chief engineer to
the forces in America.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Samuel Harding, B. A. was pre-
sented to the vicarage of Ellerburne,
in Yorkshire.—Mr. Nelsfield, to the vica-
rage of Wickhambroke, in Suffolk.—Mr.
Martin Baylie, to the rectory of Kelsale,
with Carleton, in Suffolk.—Dr. Walker, to
the rectory of Upwell, in Norfolk, worth
600l. per. ann.—John Woodroffe, A. M.
to the rectory of Wick-Rising, in Glou-
cestershire.—John Knight, M. A. to the
rectory of Eastwell, in Leicestershire.—Ri-
chard Head, M. A. to the rectory of Rol-
stone, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Sherman, to the
rectory of Fritton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Piper,
to the rectory of Rede, in Suffolk.—Mr.
John Mash, to the vicarage of Burley, in
Hampshire.—Thomas Dawson, B. A. to
the rectory of Wormington, in Lincolnshire.
—Dr. Tunstall, to the vicarage of Rochdale,
in Lancashire.—Mr. Robert Garnham, to
the rectory of Newton, in Suffolk.—Mr.
John Belward, to the rectory of Ashby, in
Suffolk.—Mr. John Tayleure, to the rectory
of Gunton, with the vicarage of Hanworth
annexed, in Norfolk.—Mr. Peter Best, to
the rectory of South-Dalton, in Yorkshire.
—Mr. Lewis, to the rectory of St. Martin's,

in Salisbury.—Joseph Crew, D. D. to the
rectory of Astbury, with Congleton, in
Cheshire.—Randolph Crew, LL. B. to the
rectory of Barton, in Cheshire.—Thomas
Hill, B. A. to the rectory of Rowilton, in
Cheshire.—Mr. Portal, to the vicarage of
St. Helen's, in Abingdon.—Mr. Ashby, to
the rectory of Twysford, cum Thorpe
Satchville, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Brown
to the vicarage of Compton, in Suffolk.—
William Huddleston, M. A. to the rectory of
South-Brent, in Somersetshire.—Henry
Mosely, B. L. to the rectory of Thurlston
cum Ripple, in Yorkshire.—James Sloper
M. A. to the rectory of Eden, in Northamp-
tonshire.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Yorke, ap-
pointed preacher at the Roll's chapel.—Dr.
Green, dean of Lincoln, chosen vice-chan-
cellor of Cambridge, in the room of Dr.
Sumner, who resigned.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable
Thomas Hewitt, B. D. to hold the rectory
of Burwell, in Cheshire, with the rectory
of Chicklade, in Lancashire.—To enable
William Harris, M. A. to hold the rectory
of Escrick, with the rectory of Wootton-
Barts, in Yorkshire.—To enable John Pe-
M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Stephen
at Saltash, and the vicarage of Alton, in
Cornwall, worth 270l. per ann.—To en-
able Thomas Bowman, M. A. to hold the
vicarage of Bruntingham, with the vicarage
of Hessele, in Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Oct. 29. The king has be-
pleased to constitute and appoint
the Right Hon. Sir John Ligonier, knight
of the Bath, to be commander in chief of
his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain.

The king has been pleased to grant to
George Smith, of the town and county
the town of Nottingham, and of E-
Stoke in the said county, Esq; and to
heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of
kingdom of Great-Britain.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 1. The king
has been pleased to appoint the following
gentlemen officers of marines.

Captains. Fred. Tho. Smith, Joshua
bine, Harry Innes.—First lieutenants. W.
Bowler, John Chambers, Thomas Well-
Second lieutenants. Edward Gregg, —
Sneyd, Henry John Bull, Ralph B-
Henry Ogilvie, David Ogilvie, James
Abraham Wotton.

Whitehall, Nov. 26. Henry Hill,
is constituted rouge dragon pursuivant
for herald at arms, in the room of Th-
Thornbery, Esq; deceased.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

James Townsend Oswald, Esq; appoi-
secretary and clerk of the crown at St.
stopher's.—William Cherwynd, Esq; ap-
his majesty's equerries, in the room of
Blomberg, deceased.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Ashton, of Bolton on the Moors, in Lancashire, mercer.
 George Sandell, of Lewes, in Sussex, wine-cooper.
 Thomas Townshend, of the Hay-market, chymist.
 William Kilpin, of Mark-lane, upholster and chapman.
 Benjamin Cue, of Calne, in Wilts, brewer.
 William, John, and Samuel Blakey, of Gilderfome, in Yorkshire, dealers and partners.
 Benjamin Hayward, of Kingston on Hull, mercer.
 John Whittle, of Fleet-market, victualler.
 John Smith, of Tottenham, victualler.
 George Francis, of Colchester, plumber and glazier.
 John Scott, of Norwich, linendraper.
 William Herbert and Edward Slater, of Chartham, in Kent, paper-makers and partners.
 Thomas Bliss, of London, merchant.
 George Rooke, of St. Bride's, London, timber merchant.
 Roger Bassione, of Holborn, hofier.
 Robert Ragglate, of Broad-street, merchant.
 Nathan Wetherell, of Stockton, mercer and draper.
 John Waller, of St. Dunstan in the West, taylor.
 Robert George, of the city of Norwich, chapman.
 John Gibson, of Sunderland, mercer and linendraper.
 David Thew, of Patterington, in Yorkshire, mercer.
 John Webber, of St. Giles's, grocer.
 John Ashley, of Holborn, broker.
 William Miller, of Houndditch, coach-maker.
 James Kaley, of Settle, in Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.
 Roger Wood, of Thrapston, in Northamptonshire, innholder.
 Ephraiah Oakes, of Coteshall, in Norfolk, beer-brewer and merchant.
 John Tompion, of Abbots-Bromley, in Staffordshire, grocer.
 Jonathan Hunter, of Hedenham, in Norfolk, grazier.
 William Thorne, of Blandford, in Dorsetshire, mercer.
 Thomas Harrison, of Westminster, linendraper.
 John Goff, of Holywell, in Flintshire, apothecary and vintner.
 John Forrester, of the Strand, linendraper.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, November 26, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Bitto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Lombard	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Bitto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bordeaux, ditto	—	30
Lisbon	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Alboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Amsterd.	—	47 1-8th.
Amsterd.	—	No Price.
Amsterd.	—	46 5-8ths.
Amsterd.	—	49
Amsterd.	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Amsterd.	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Amsterd.	—	7 3-4ths.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

THE king of Prussia finding that he could not provoke the combined army to an engagement upon fair ground, notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers; he made a feint, soon after the beginning of the month, as if he intended to march to the north with the greatest part of his army, leaving general Keith with only 7 or 8000 men to defend Leipzig. Upon this the combined army took courage, passed the Sala,

and having marched up to the city, summoned the general to surrender; to which he answered, that the king, his master, had ordered him to defend it to the last extremity, and he would obey his orders. But before the enemy could so much as begin to form the siege of the place, they were alarmed with the approach of the king of Prussia, who had, by previous and private orders, collected together all his distant detachments, and was advancing, by long marches, to Leipzig, whereupon they retreated again over the Sala, and being followed by his Prussian majesty, this brought on the battle of the 5th instant, of which we have already given the best accounts hitherto received. (See p. 523.) To which we shall add, that even at Paris, they are so far from singing *Te Deum*, as usual, that they frankly acknowledge, upon this occasion, their having been defeated, and only endeavour to lessen the loss they have sustained; but by accounts from several parts of Germany we are told, that the combined army is almost entirely dispersed, and that whole bodies of the Imperial troops have since deserted, and gone over to the king of Prussia.

In Silesia the Austrian army is employed in besieging Schweidnitz, and preparing to lay siege to Breslau, which they have invested on the left of the Oder, but on the right it is quite open, as the prince of Bevern, with his little army, is encamped close to the city on that side, and so strongly intrenched, that it will be no easy matter to dislodge him; and as there is a garrison of 12,000 men in the city, it will be very difficult for the Austrians to keep the city invested on the left, and, at the same time, attack the prince of Bevern on the right of the Oder. Even Schweidnitz, where they opened the trenches on the 26th ult. is like to cost them dear; for general de la Mothe Fouquet, the governor, is an excellent officer, and the garrison seem resolved to give them as much trouble as possible, having made a sally on the 30th ult. which the Austrians confess, cost the besiegers 800 men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; and we may believe, that the besieged did some damage to the trenches, as it was near two hours before they could be beat back into the place.

In the mean time the Austrians detached 15 or 16,000 men from their army in Silesia, under general Haddiche, who entered Brandenburg, and, on the 17th ult. penetrated as far as Berlin itself, where they pillaged two of the suburbs, and raised contributions from the city itself; but were soon obliged to retreat by the approach of a detachment of Prussians, under prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau. This alarm, however, obliged the queen, and royal family of Prussia, to remove to Magdebourg on the 23d, and the most valuable records have been sent to the fort of Spandaw, at the conflux of the Havel and Sphe, The

The Russian army being retired out of every part of Prussia, but Memel, and being mostly gone into winter quarters, the Prussian general Lehwald, has, with 16,000 men, begun his march for Pomerania, and was to be at Marienwerder, near the Vistula, by the 9th instant; and as the Swedes expected this upon the retreat of the Russians, they are preparing to send a large reinforcement to their army in Pomerania; where they are preparing for, but have not yet undertaken the siege of Stettin.

The French army under marshal Richlieu were preparing to have gone into winter quarters, but upon the news of the total defeat of the combined army, they are again all in motion, and a large detachment is ordered to advance as far as Duderstadt, to favour the retreat of that part of the combined army which was under the prince de Soubise, who is with the remains thereof already arrived in the county of Hohenstein, and consequently seems to be moving towards Halberstadt, which shews the precipitancy of their retreat, for they are now near 60 miles from the field of battle.

Some English men of war we are told, arrived the 11th inst. at Stade, with provisions for the Hanoverian troops, who are preparing to go into the winter quarters assigned them by the late convention; but our last advices insinuate, as if the army of observation were to assemble again, and that they were already actually in motion.

We have the following extraordinary article from Berlin, Nov. 5. It is with the utmost surprize, that we read in several of the foreign papers, a letter pretended to be wrote by the king our sovereign, to his Britannick majesty, concerning the late convention; and we can with great truth assure the publick, that piece is entirely false and surreptitious, no such letter having been ever wrote, or so much as thought of by the king of Prussia.

And from Stockholm, Oct. 13. we have another equally extraordinary, as follows: The king having been lately desired by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel to employ his good offices with the court of France, to obtain a more favourable treatment for his dominions, than they have met with hitherto. His majesty, by the advice of the senate, has thought proper to refuse complying with this request, alledging, that as the crown of Sweden was one of the principal guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, it would be highly improper to take such a step in favour of a prince, who had not only broke the laws and constitutions of the empire in refusing to furnish his contingent, but had even assisted with his troops a power known to be its declared enemy. Thus the guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia by France and Sweden, which at that time was so much solicited by the protestant princes of Germany, is now made a pretence for their undoing.

Vienna Nov. 5. The aulic council of the empire has just issued a decree against the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on account of his conduct in the present conjuncture of affairs.

The 30th ult. the marquiss of Grimaldi, the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, set out from thence on his return to Spain; and it is since said, that he is gone to be secretary of state upon a change in the administration in that kingdom.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for November, 1757.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** Second Course of Letters on Baptism, &c. pr. 6d. Ward.
2. An Enquiry into the Nature, Causes, &c. of our Saviour's Agony in the Garden. By Thomas Moore, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.
3. The Protestant System, 2 Vols. pr. 12s. Griffiths.

HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY.

4. Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. X. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
5. A Cabinet Council, or Secret History of Lewis XIV. pr. 3s. Woodgate.
6. A new History of the East-Indies. By Capt. Cope, pr. 4s. H. Owen.
7. Biographia Britannica, Vol. IV. pr. 30s. in Sheets. Hitch.
8. Life of the King of Prussia. By W. H. Dilworth, M. A. pr. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

POLITICAL. TRADE.

9. A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; relating to the Abuses of Baker and Corn Dealers, pr. 6d. Cooper.
10. Remarks on a Letter in the London Chronicle, on the late Expedition, pr. 6d. Cooper.
11. A Letter from Lewis XV. to J. M. pr. 6d. Pottinger.
12. A Letter from an Officer in the Army relative to the late Expedition, pr. 1s. Stapleton.
13. A Letter from the Duke de Richelieu to a certain great Duke in England, pr. 6d. Kincaid.
14. Observations on some Remarks on the Independent Freeholder's Letter, pr. 6d. Corbet.
15. Ways and Means to raise the Supply, Part I. pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.
16. Considerations on the Leather Trade, pr. 1s. Payne.
17. A Refutation of the Remarks on the King of Prussia's Manifesto, &c. pr. 6d. Woodfall.
18. Seasonable Considerations on the Trade, pr. 1s. Cooke.
19. The Solicitor's Practice in Chancery, pr. 1s. 6d. Worral.
20. Preservatives against the Plague, Francis Herring, M. D. pr. 6d. W. Do.

21. A Treatise on Madness. By W. Battie, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Whiston.
22. A Course of Anatomico-Physiological Lectures on the Human Structure, &c. By C. N. Jenty, 3 Vols. 8vo. pr. 18s. Rivington and Fletcher.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

23. The Day of Judgment. By Mr. Bally, pr. 1s. Cooper.
24. The State Farce, pr. 6d. Scott.
25. Epistles to the Great, from Aristippus in Retirement, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 527.)
26. A new Historical, &c. Ode, on the Secret Expedition, pr. 6d.
27. Youthful Amusements, in Verse, pr. 1s. Owen.
28. The Sedan: A Novel, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Baldwin.
29. The Prostitutes of Quality, pr. 3s. Cooke.
30. The Voyages of Capt. John Holmesby, pr. 3s. Noble.
31. Memoirs of B— Tracy, pr. 3s. King.
32. Shuter's Jest, pr. 1s. Kincaid.
33. History of Sir Roger and his Son Joe, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Scott.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Latin made more easy, pr. 1s. Buckland.
35. The Compleat Servant Maid, pr. 1s. Cooke.
36. Fabularum Æsopiarum. Imp. Oxon. Rivington and Fletcher.
37. The Art of Farriery. By John Reeves, pr. 6s. Newberry.
38. Ovid's Fasti, in English Verse. By William Maffey, pr. 4s. Woodfall.
39. An Appeal to the Publick against Register Offices, pr. 6d. Cooper.
40. Letters of Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver, pr. 6d. Griffiths.
41. An Enquiry into the Causes of our ill success in the present War, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

SERMONS.

42. Twenty, on Practical Subjects. By late Rev. and Learned Mr. Joseph Morley, pr. 6s. Noon.
43. Twenty, by Christopher Hufsey, D. D. pr. 5s. Ward.
44. Before the University of Oxford, June 1757. By George Fothergill, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.
45. Two, by John Gill, D. D. Keith.
46. Before the University of Cambridge. W. S. Powell, D. D. pr. 6d. Beecroft.
Annual Publications, 1758.
47. Baldwin's Daily Journal, or Gentleman's and Tradesman's Compleat Annual Prompt Book, for the Pocket or Desk, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
48. The New Memorandum Book, or Gentleman's and Tradesman's Daily Pocket Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
49. The Ladies Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

50. Court and City Register, pr. 2s. Hitch.
51. Court and City Kalendar, pr. 2s. Baldwin.
52. Complete Pocket and Memorandum Book. Meadows.
53. Daily Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. Manby.
54. The New Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.
55. The Exeter Pocket Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Davey.
56. The Ladies Complete Pocket Book, pr. 1s. Newberry.
57. Millan's Universal Register. Millan.
58. Gentleman and Ladies Palladium, pr. 1s. Pridden.
59. Gentleman and Tradesman's Pocket Assistant, pr. 1s. 6d. Sheehey.
60. Companion to the Almanack, pr. 2s. 6d. Kitchin.

On a GREAT PRINCE.

TO Rome and Greece two distant ages gave,
Cæsar the sage, and Ammon's son the brave;
But Rome and Greece must now resign their fame,
And cede to Germany the juster claim;
Where nature forms a Frederick compleat,
And in one breast the sage and hero meet.

PROTESTANT.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

I AM an inhabitant of the county of Norfolk; a county esteemed by far the greatest corn county, for its bigness, in the kingdom; but this year, by the excessive heats in the summer, the rains coming late, our summer corns, that is to say, barley, oats, &c. are not half a crop; and the time drawing near when those two very useful acts (for the prohibiting the exportation and stopping the distillery) will expire, I think it calls aloud to every person in the kingdom to represent to their members the immediate continuing of such laws on their first meeting. But so little do the merchants expect those laws to be continued, that, in our county, ships are actually freighted, and beginning to load corn, which the day the act expires, they can demand to be cleared at the custom-house for exportation. This, with the distillery working again, which I am informed from very good authority they are preparing to do, must enhance the price of grain of all sorts to an excessive price. The act which prohibits the making of corn spirits expires December 11. Wheat is worth now in our markets 46s. Barley 24s. per quarter; and, if no timely provisions be made, you may depend upon seeing in one month, wheat 60s. and barley 30s.

I am, Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

PRICES,

PRICES OF STOCKS for each Day in NOVEMBER, BILLS OF MORTALITY, &c.

MARKET STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA ANNU. OLD ANN. NEW C. B. AN.	3 P. CENT. S. S. AN. 1751. IND. ANN.	IND. BONDS. B. CIR. P. D.	WIND AT DEAL.	WEATHER LONDON.	BILLS OF MORTALITY FROM OCT. 25. TO NOV. 22.			
31 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 135	6	5 0	W. N. W.	cloudy	Chrif. Males 578 Femal. 489 1067
30 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 145	6	5 0	W. N. E.	cloudy	Buried Males 762 Femal. 738 1500
29 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 145	6	5 0	W. by S.	fair	Died under 2 Years old 467
28 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 105	6	5 0	S. by E.	rain, fair	Between 2 and 5 170
27 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	5 and 10 76
26 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	10 and 20 68
25 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	20 and 30 131
24 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	30 and 40 153
23 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	40 and 50 113
22 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	50 and 60 113
21 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	60 and 70 87
20 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	70 and 80 77
19 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	80 and 90 29
18 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	90 and 100 6
17 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
16 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
15 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
14 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
13 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
12 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
11 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
10 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
9 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
8 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
7 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
6 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
5 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
4 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
3 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
2 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
1 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
31 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
30 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
29 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
28 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
27 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
26 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
25 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
24 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
23 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
22 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
21 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
20 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
19 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
18 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
17 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
16 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
15 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
14 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
13 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
12 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
11 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
10 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
9 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
8 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
7 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
6 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
5 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
4 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
3 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
2 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	
1 Sunday	119 1/2	139 1/2	104	91	91	21. 115	6	5 0	S. E.	rain, fair	

Mark-lane Exchange.	Bainbridge.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Cloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 50s. to 50s. 6d.	12l. 11s load	13l. 10s load	12l. 11s load	12l. 00s load	12l. 10s load	42s to 51 qu	50s to 60 qu	8s 6d bushel	8s 6d bushel
Barley 20s to 27s 6d.	25s to 28 qr	25s to 26 qr	25s to 30 qr	20s to 30 qr	19s to 23 qr	26s to 30	22s to 30	3s 9d	3s 6d to 0s 6d
Oats 19s to 20s 6d.	21s to 26 od	27s to 22	18s to 28s	19s to 21 od	16s to 19 6d	18s to 23	17s to 24	2s 4d to 3s	2s 0d to 0s 6d
Beans 23s to 30s 6d.	32s to 34 od	29s to 36	37s to 59s	24s to 35 od	24s to 34	27s to 30	20s to 32	4s to 4s 4d	4s 8d to 0s 6d

Weekly, Nov.

1 — 379

8 — 361

15 — 384

22 — 376

29 — 350

Increased in the Burials this Month 68.

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

Within the Walls

Without the Walls

In Mid. and Surry

City & Sub. Weft.

1500

1100

290

780

320

1500

Within the Walls
Without the Walls
In Mid. and Surrey
City & Sub. West.

Weekly, Nov. 1
8
15
22

Increased in the Burials this
Month 68.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

Gloucester. 8s. 6d. bushel
Birmingham. 8s. 6d. bushel
3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.
4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.